

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

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## EXPENSIVE LUXURIES

IT COSTS THE CANADIAN PEOPLE MORE TO MAINTAIN AND OPERATE SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE AND SIR DONALD MANN AS PUBLIC BURDENS THAN IT DOES TO MAINTAIN OUR ENTIRE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES. WILLIAM AND DANIEL ARE CERTAINLY EXPENSIVE PLAY-THINGS. BUT THEN THEY DO HAVE SUCH A WINNING WAY.

JUNE 11, 1913

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Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

#### OUR PARTY PRESS

A seeker after truth, I've read through months of storm and stress,  
The so-called "news" from Ottawa,  
which fills the party press—  
And I should like to draw for you, with inefficient pen,  
My various impressions of our leading public men.

I learn Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a wise,  
far-sighted fool,  
Gnashing his teeth beneath defeat, but  
always calm and cool;  
A Heaven-born statesman of the kind  
which blunders all the time;  
A patriot who, to wreck his land, will  
never halt at crime.

I learn that Borden is a man you really  
cannot trust;  
Whose word is better than his bond;  
invariably just;  
Courteous in manner and in words, alike  
to friends and foes,  
And heaping insults on the heads of those  
who dare oppose.

I learn that all the Cabinet are noble,  
honest men,  
And little better than the crooks who  
haunt a robbers' den;  
Conscienceless opportunists, who never  
lose the chance  
The welfare and the glory of their country  
to advance.

I learn that Robert Rogers has lost all  
sense of shame;  
That future generations will glorify his  
name;  
A curious combination, when the party  
press you scan,  
Of the savior of his country and a second  
storey man.

I learn that George P. Graham is a giant  
of debate,  
Whose foolish speeches indicate a most  
unhappy state;  
That Foster, wizard of finance, has lost  
his feeble grip,  
Though never hand was steadier on the  
helm of statesmanship.

And whether they are good or bad I really  
do not know;  
They may be worst of villains, or as pure  
as driven snow;  
I cannot differentiate, it's just a case of  
guess,  
To any simple-minded man who reads  
the party press.

C. Langton Clarke.  
From Toronto Saturday Night.

#### HAIL INSURANCE CLAIMS

The Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Commission, of which J. E. Paynter is chairman, is forwarding a circular to all the ratepayers living in the municipalities which have voted to come under the Hail Insurance Act. The circular points out that the hail insurance amounts to \$5.00 per acre if totally destroyed, with proportional insurance for partial damage. The Commission requires claimants to show by proper legal documents their interest in the lands damaged by hail. In order to claim any indemnity, the damage must be equal to 10 per cent. or more and a printed form must be filled in and sent to the Hail Insurance Commission, 305 Darke Block, Regina, within three days.

#### FARM WOMAN'S RECORD CROP

Mrs. Annie E. Williams, of Gleichen, Alberta, had a record flax crop last year. She seeded 63.33 acres, and threshed 1877 bushels, which is equivalent to 29.63 bushels to the acre. The significance of this will be more readily appreciated when it is stated that the average yield per acre last year in Alberta was 12.83, in Saskatchewan 12.56, in Manitoba 13.39, in all Canada 12.60, and in the United States 9.90 bushels to the acre.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

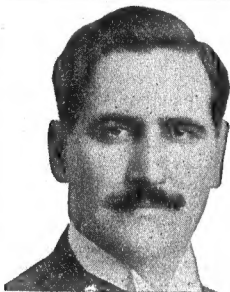
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The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.  
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June 11th, 1913

Number 24



## BIG DAIRY PROFITS

From now on is the time to make the money on milk. There's lots of money in handling your dairy right. You must have a Cream Separator to get all of the money, and

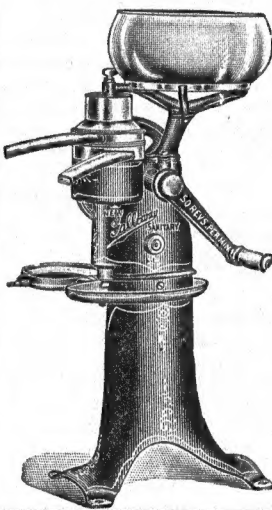
### The New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator

we are ready to prove is the best Separator that you can buy. It is the most modern, complete, easiest running and easiest cleaned Separator that you can find. I am willing to prove it on your own farm for 90 days, you yourself to be the only judge as to whether it stands the test. Here are the features that make the Galloway Separator the top-notch of them all: Every gear runs in a bath of oil—low tank, smooth as a teacup—high wide crank—very easy operation—extreme simplicity—absolutely sanitary—bowl a perfect skimmer, and easily cleaned—price the very lowest—trial plan the very fairest. You can't appreciate half the values of this new Galloway sanitary cream separator until you see it, but let me tell you about it. Send for catalog and description. Every one made in my own factory; Big Capacity; Most Modern Separator Built; Try it FREE 90 Days; Easiest Running. Self Oiling. WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

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WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

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We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

#### VOTE DOWN LOWER FREIGHT

Ottawa, May 28—W. F. Maclean, Conservative member for South York, put the government and its supporters, more particularly those from the West, in a rather awkward box last week when he made them vote down a motion declaring in favor of equality of treatment all over the Dominion in the matter of railway freight rates, including telegraph and express rates. Mr. Maclean, in supporting his motion, repeated the assertion that he has made on several occasions this session that Parliament should, by its own action, establish the principle of equality in freight rates as it has already been established in the matter of passenger rates. He said that the West could not expect to get relief from the Board of Railway Commissioners, which has been engaged for months in examining 230,000 tariffs. Months more will be occupied by the Board before any result could be reached. The whole matter could be settled by Parliament in a few minutes by adopting the principle of equality in rates on the lines recently set forth in a resolution adopted by the Winnipeg Board of Trade. Mr. Maclean asserted that it was wrong to attach to the West the responsibility of having to pay larger rates than the East. The people of all Canada contribute to the maintenance of the railways and citizenship in the country should ensure them equality of treatment.

#### Cochrane's Subterfuge

Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, could not agree to the proposal made by the member for South York. He expressed some surprise that such a motion should have been made without notice having been given and when he was absent from the House attending a meeting of the Railway Committee. "I can look upon this motion as nothing but a vote of want of confidence not only in the government but in the Railway Commission," said the minister. "The rate question was discussed here nearly one whole day by gentlemen on both sides and I then took the ground that there had not been any dilly-dallying or delay on the part of the Commission. This is a bigger task to undertake than any of the members of this House realize. The Chief Commissioner told me that there are in the West 230,000 different tariff rates. We have an expert working on these rates and we hope very shortly that the Commission will be able to determine the matter and announce their finding."

Mr. Maclean's proposal received the support of Hon. Frank Oliver, Dr. Michael Clarke, Mr. McCrea, of Sherbrooke, and the sympathy of Dr. Neely, of Humboldt. The latter declared, however, that while Mr. Maclean's object was a good one he was of the opinion that the proper tribunal to settle the question is the Board of Railway Commissioners. He hoped that the minister would see that counsel be asked to bring the inquiry to an early and successful conclusion. In the subsequent division the motion was rejected on a vote of 69 to 42, the Liberals supporting Mr. Maclean's proposal and the ministerial supporters, who regarded the motion as one of want of confidence, voting against it.

He that hath pity on another man's sorrow shall be free from it himself; and he that delighteth in and scorneth the misery of another shall, one time or other, fall into it himself.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

The noblest service comes from nameless hands, and the best servant does his work unseen.—O. W. Holmes.



# Our Ottawa Letter

Close of the Session—Naval Bill will Come Back—Meighen on Lobbying  
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, June 6.—The second longest Parliament since confederation, that of 1904 when the G.T.P. contract was under discussion still holding the record, came to a close at four o'clock this afternoon. Stress and storm marked the final scenes and it was perhaps appropriate that they should, it having been, if not the longest, the most strenuous of Canadian Parliaments. The cause of the trouble was the recently interred Naval Bill which the Senate buried so quietly a little more than a week ago. Sir Wilfrid Laurier evidently did not want to see the House rise without ascertaining whether the bill had been buried for keeps. He was assured in a most spirited manner by the Prime Minister that the bill was to rise again from the dead, but in a slightly altered form. The Premier in a word stated that the action of the Senate was a great wrong to Canada and the Empire and that next session he would again introduce the bill and that if the money was voted the three vessels which Mr. Churchill has announced will be constructed will be purchased and placed at the disposal of His Majesty. Putting Premier Borden's declaration of future policy and Mr. Churchill's announcement together one can only come to the conclusion that what is now proposed is that Canada is to become a partner with the Mother Country in the British navy and that the three dreadnoughts will not represent an increased margin of strength to meet an emergency.

## Senate Reform

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who replied to the Prime Minister with equal spirit, did not fail to see this point. He was inclined to ridicule Mr. Borden's assertions that the Senate would be reformed along constitutional lines. Mr. Borden would not touch the upper House, he said, if it would only do as he desired. If he wanted to introduce a real reform of the Senate along constitutional lines the opposition would be quite willing to render the government assistance. The upper House, he said, had not deliberately killed the Naval Bill. The Senators had simply asked that the question be referred to the people. As for himself, he would continue to stand for the policy of a Canadian navy, manned by Canadians and controlled by the Canadian Parliament. On that issue he challenged Mr. Borden to carry out the promise he had made to go to the people if Parliament declined to pass the measure he introduced in December last.

And there the matter is likely to stand until the House meets again, when the issue will all be fought over again with probably the same result. But much time will be taken up which Parliament might well devote to the consideration of domestic problems affecting the plain people. But perhaps Parliament would just as soon be otherwise engaged.

## Who Killed the Highways Bill?

As everybody has expected since the bill was introduced the act under which the Federal government proposed to give aid towards the construction of highways throughout the Dominion again failed to pass. The bill followed much the same course as last year, the opposition inserting amendments setting forth that the money should be divided amongst the provinces on a population basis and striking out the clause under which the minister of railways could build a highway in any part of the Dominion. The contention of the Liberals was that the government proposed to interfere with the rights of the provinces in respect to roads and that back of the bill was a sinister design to build up an effective political machine. Yesterday the bill came back to the Commons and after a heated debate the government majority declined to accept the changes made by the upper House. The million and a half it was proposed to spend was in the supplementary estimates and when the item was reached at an early hour this morning F. B. Carvell moved an amendment to the effect that the money be given to the provinces for this year as extra subsidies to be spent on roads. The ministerial majority had to vote down the proposal on a division of 42 to 21. This was the final division of the session. The Senate also made some amendments to the bill to provide for the pur-

chase of I.C.R. branch lines. The upper House proposed that when the government made a contract for the purchase of a line it should be submitted to Parliament for ratification. The bill as passed by the Commons' majority provided only that a report should be made to Parliament. The House declined to accept the amendment and the bill was slaughtered.

## Railway Subsidies

The striking feature of the last week of the session as a whole has been the wonderful facility with which the representatives of the people have voted away the revenue of the country. The Canadian Northern subsidies, amounting to fifteen millions, subsidies to the Temiskaming and Northern, amounting to two millions, the G.T.P. loan of fifteen millions and twenty-three millions of supplementary estimates went through at the rate of thousands of dollars a minute and with very little discussion. As a paragraphist in a Toronto evening newspaper aptly described it: "This was get away week at the capital—they got away with everything in the public treasury." The C.N.R. subsidies were debated at some length, the opposition contending that the C.N.R. should be given a loan rather than a subsidy. Mr. Burnham, of Peterboro, declared himself to be against subsidies altogether, but when the vote was taken he discreetly absented himself. The only real plain talk indulged in by way of criticism of Mackenzie and Mann came from William German, of Welland, who declared that the two as contractors for their own road had made ten million dollars out of it. They own practically all the stock and in the end will control the whole enterprise for which the people have paid out millions. He thought it was about time for "Bill" and "Dan" to show some faith in the enterprise by putting some of their own money into it as Lord Strathcona

and Lord Mount Stephen had done when they were building the C.P.R.

The Liberals moved a series of amendments, including one by Hon. Frank Oliver, declaring that the C.N.R. should submit new tariffs to the railway board for the lines west of Port Arthur which should not exceed the rates charged in Eastern Canada except insofar as the company was able to show that cost of operation is higher in the West. Another called for the placing of the British Columbia section of the line under the railway commission, the company having entered into an agreement with the B.C. government that its rates are not to be controlled by the board. Western members supporting the government were impelled by party allegiance to get up and vote against these amendments.

The main argument advanced by Premier Borden and Hon. W. T. White was that the Canadian Northern was entitled to the subsidies because Mackenzie and Mann have not received as much federal support as the C.P.R. and the G.T.P. They almost succeeded in persuading the House that the two new knights of the realm have been badly treated in the past. Curiously enough they absolutely declined to include in their calculation over four million acres of land which the C.N.R. got as a result of taking over the charters of other companies and which Sir Wilfrid Laurier estimated was worth thirty-six million dollars.

## Obliging the Bankers

An interesting development occurred in the House on Monday in connection with the consideration by the Commons of amendments made to the Bank Act by the Senate. The trouble was stirred up by Mr. Nickle, Conservative member for Kingston, and one of the progressives in banking matters, who strongly objected to the action of Hon. W. T. White in accepting the amendments without protest. Mr. White had previously explained that the amendments were not of any great importance and in view of the desire for early prorogation he suggested that they be accepted. He was of the opinion that they did not affect any of the principles incorporated in the act and deemed essential by the banking and commerce committee.

Then Mr. Nickle cut loose with some pretty candid remarks. He objected particularly to two of the amendments. One was the clause inserted by the committee making it obligatory upon the banks to establish transfer offices in each province. The other was the clause calling upon the banks to submit a detailed report to the government. The Senate in dealing with the first amendment made the establishment of transfer offices permissive instead of compulsory. The word "detailed" was stricken out of the second amendment of the other House. Mr. Nickle was of the opinion that the Senate had taken the very heart out of this section of the bill. "The committee on banking and commerce, or certain sections of it," he said, "fought the interests that wanted to leave the Bank Bill exactly as it was. We fought the matter fairly, day after day, before the committee; we brought evidence to substantiate our position, and, after hours of work, we made our report. Now we find everything nullified by the stand patters in the Senate."

R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, desired to associate himself with every word that had been said by the member for Kingston. He said it could be asserted without any fear of successful contradiction that the Banking Act over which Parliament has labored for six or seven months is, substantially speaking, the Banking Act which was on the statute book of Canada twenty or at least fifteen years ago. He stated further that the act is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions.

## The Bankers' Lobbyist

Dr. Michael Clarke was disposed to be guided by the opinion of the Minister and expressed regret that the member for Kingston and the member for Calgary seemed to be included to form a "cave" at this period of the session.

Arthur Meighen was not so inclined, however, and jumped clean over the party traces. He said that while objecting to the action of the Senate his chief purpose in rising was to protest against the lobbyists securing too easy access to the House of Commons as had been the case in recent years. While he recognized that it is difficult to say that the lobbyist shall come this far and no further it was not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that he interferes far beyond the limits within which he should be confined. "I am informed," he said, "that within the other House, while this bill has been under consideration, the paid solicitor of the Bankers' Association sat within the rail of that House, or at all events immediately without it, and that he went so far as to interfere with statements being made by Senators on the floor of the House. That being the case, it would be a matter of extreme surprise to me if this bill had come back unemasculated. We should address ourselves to the question and decide once and for all what shall be the rights of lobbyists or what shall be the rights of representatives in these corridors, in committees and in the House generally. If we decide that, we will do a lot to remove the distrust that exists, and has existed for many years, among the people of Canada, a distrust that, I venture to say, is not altogether unfounded."

E. W. Nesbitt, of North Oxford, replied with some heat that he had been a member of Parliament for three or four years and that no lobbyist had ever approached him in the general sense of the term. Previous to becoming a member of the committee he had been asked to vote for bills, but since becoming a member of committees of the House he had been given a wide berth. Mr. Nesbitt took one exception to the statements made about the solicitor for the Bankers' Association who happens to be his own brother, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto. "I want to tell my hon. friend," he said, "that my brother does not have to stoop to be a lobbyist for the Bankers' Association or for any other body in this country. My brother is quite independent of any corporation in this country. He came here as a lawyer representing the Bankers' Association and if he were asked by the leader of the Senate (Mr. Loughheed) to take a seat on the floor of the Senate he would have been rude to have refused." Mr. Nesbitt further declared that he personally resents lobbying and by that he meant "taking a member by the sleeve and leading him off and talking him into something that his own judgment would not let him do," which would appear to be a very good off-hand definition for the practice of lobbying as it prevails at Ottawa.

Continued on Page 16

# Sometime They'll Carry Freight

Sir Danny's after dollars, and Sir Willie's after cash;  
With a "gentleman" called Hanna and the patriotic Lash.  
(When you've counted "Mr." Nicholls you've the great quintuplicate—  
It's mostly called the "C.N.R." when dealing with the state).  
By the help of bits of bunting, and shouts of "Let's be free,"  
They're going to get "mazuma" that was made by you and me.  
Now I'm going to give some reasons, which I've culled from near and far,  
Why every British Object should support the C.N.R.  
First—The higher cost of living is admitted now by all,  
Five-dollar smokes are sure to cost five-twenty in the Fall;  
The frequent trips to Europe, they must take a lot of dough,  
Let's give 'em forty millions—it will help to make things go.  
Then there are lots of little things which they are sure to need,  
Which they must have because of want, and not because of greed.  
(They're quoting little chinless counts a good bit under par).  
The "baby" wants a jewelled top, and "Maud," a motor car.  
There's silver fox for "Mother," and "Tommy" wants a yacht;  
And then there's wine and shiny stones for—I needn't tell you what,  
Then think what it must cost to cook that patriotic hash  
In "The Canadian Countryman," as served by Mr. Lash.  
Again there is "The Guide" to buck, the Socialists to slate—  
It costs a lot of money, does a railroad up-to-date.  
They bear the "White Man's Burden," to bear it better still  
They've got a lead-pipe cinch upon the waters of Brazil,  
And there are mines in Mexico, a most unsettled land;  
It's a costly process, pacifying every rebel band.  
The natives want a tramway under Corcovado's height,  
Sal Paulo wants a power-plant, and Monterrey wants light.  
Again, there are lobby-men to square—perhaps some parliaments?  
They'll make that fifteen millions look as small as twenty cents.  
Then there are labor troubles—those agitators ask  
That workers have enough to eat—it's a most ungrateful task,  
This building of Dominions, this opening up of lands—  
These little sums they're asking for are really small demands—  
Then the bad I double W raise trouble on the line;  
And profits look like wilting at a place called Porcupine.  
There's the actual cost of building—it really gave 'em shocks  
When contractors from the Rockies said the rock was mostly rocks.  
Then they must grab the waterfronts; there are townsites to locate,  
And there is coupon-clipping, and there's stock to irrigate.  
There is rock among the mountains to be sold for garden plots  
And sub-dividing muskies into fancy building lots.  
The Empire-builder's lot is just the hardest 'neath the stars—  
The boards of trades are after rates, the farmers after cars—  
So let them have the money, and don't ask for it back  
But paint their pretty pictures all around the Union Jack.  
Then, when you're on your uppers, and without a bite or sup,  
Just think of the Dominion you are helping to build up.  
You give them all they're asking for, and then sit down and wait,  
And, perhaps, when they are ready, they will start to carry freight.

(Signed) GERALD LIVELY.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 11th, 1913

## BILL AND DAN'S GIFT

The bill granting \$15,640,000 to the Canadian Northern Railway, or in reality to Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, went through the House of Commons last week with very little opposition from the Liberal Party and went through the Senate flying. Some of the members of the Opposition criticized the Government for giving away so much of the public monies to these two railway promoters, but Mr. Borden and Mr. White came to the defence of Mackenzie and Mann. The chief argument advanced by the Government was that the Canadian Northern Railway had not received as much aid from the Dominion Treasury as had been received in the past by the Canadian Pacific, and for this reason it was only fair that the Canadian Northern Railway should have its proper share. The question of how this money should be used, or whether the Government should have any control over it or whether there should be an investigation of the Canadian Northern financial system will be absolutely disregarded by the Government. The only visible return which the Government received from this \$15,640,000 gift to Mackenzie and Mann is common stock of the Canadian Northern Railway to the face value of \$7,000,000, but of a market value of \$1,400,000. Mr. Borden and Mr. White were absolutely determined that this \$15,640,000 should go to Mackenzie and Mann, and their followers in the House were so well disciplined that they raised not a murmur. There is absolutely no excuse that could possibly be conceived of, as to why this money should be taken out of the pockets of the people of Canada and handed over to these two railway promoters. In the days when kings ruled with absolute sway, they never could squeeze the money out of the people with such ease as Mackenzie and Mann have been able to in Canada. In the olden days kings levied tribute upon the barons, and the barons in turn collected it forcibly from the people. But here are two men who, without any force, use the legally constituted machinery of the government to tax all the people for their own benefit and Mr. Borden even refused to compel these men to build a decent railway. He didn't seem to care whether their railroad is safe to ride upon or not. His chief desire seems to be to transfer from the public treasury to the pockets of Mackenzie and Mann \$15,640,000. What a record for a statesman! The opposition to the Canadian Northern raid by the Liberal party was rather milk and watery. If they had made known to the Government that they would fight the Canadian Northern subsidy in the same way in which they fought the naval bill the Government would probably have backed down. But the Liberal party and Sir Wilfrid Laurier have given railway promoters pretty nearly everything they asked for in the past, and naturally could not make any vigorous fight against the present Government for doing the same thing. It is true that Sir Wilfrid and the Liberal party did not give Mackenzie and Mann cash grants, but they did give them huge land grants, which was just as bad and they also guaranteed the bonds of these two gentlemen for \$35,000,000 as one of the last acts of the late Government. Then the Liberal party gave the Grand Trunk Pacific public aid which will amount to \$50,000,000 or more, while the Canadian Pacific Railway was allowed to water its stock on four different occasions, by which means a great many millions were put in the pockets of the shareholders at the expense of the public. For this reason the Opposition was not well qualified to oppose

any kind of railway raid, and it is not likely that they had any desire to offend Mackenzie and Mann. The little opposition which the Liberals made was just enough to have a good effect on the public, but not enough to endanger the bill in any way. Of course Mackenzie and Mann do not mind a little political skirmishing so long as they get what they go after.

Neither one of the political parties can claim any glory in connection with this latest and most gigantic raid ever perpetrated on the public treasury. The government newspapers throughout Canada are claiming that this grant to Mackenzie and Mann meets with general approval, as is shown by the lack of opposition on the part of the Liberals. And practically very few of the Liberal newspapers do more than mildly disapprove of the grant. The people of Canada should begin to get their eyes opened soon as to who is running things in this country.

## PARCEL POST FOR CANADA

The Dominion Government is deserving of hearty commendation upon its decision to establish a parcel post system on January 1, next. The organized farmers have been asking for a cheap and efficient parcel post for some years, and if the system is well managed it will unquestionably be of great benefit not only to the farmers, but to all who are suffering from the high cost of living. The bill passed by Parliament last week does not provide for details, leaving the working out of the scheme to the Postmaster General, but the minister stated that parcels up to eleven pounds in weight would be carried, and a zone system of rates would be established, the first zone being within a radius of 20 miles from the office of mailing, while a larger zone will comprise each of the provinces, except in the East, where the three Maritime Provinces will form a single zone. No announcement was made as to the rates which will be charged, but it is intended to make the service as cheap as possible and yet self supporting and it may be assumed that the charges will be less than those of the express companies for the same service. The experience of the United States, where the parcel post has been in operation since January 1, 1913, has already proved the great benefits which producers and consumers alike may gain from this new public enterprise.

Farmers living at a distance from the railway will be especially benefited by the parcel post, for, in addition to a saving on express rates they will be able to despatch and receive parcels at their country post office instead of only at a railway station. Of even greater advantage to the farmer, however, is the opportunity which will be afforded of establishing a remunerative business in the direct supply of butter, eggs and other produce to consumers in the towns. Within the twenty-mile zone the rates should be low enough to enable farmers to do a very profitable business by securing regular customers to take the whole of their product in butter, eggs, poultry and the like and by dealing direct it should be possible for the consumer to get his supplies at less than the present retail prices and yet pay the farmer more than he can get from the jobber to whom he now ships. We should have liked to see the post office enter into more strenuous competition with the express companies by undertaking to carry parcels weighing much more than eleven pounds, but the departure already announced is a big step in the right direction and one which will meet with strong approval throughout the country.

## AID TO THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

The Government, aided by the Opposition, put through a bill last week providing for a loan of \$15,000,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific for ten years at 4 per cent. interest, and when the bill reached the Senate those guardians of the people's interests could hardly vote fast enough to get the bill through. Of course, in return for this huge loan the government will have absolutely no control over the road. Such a thing is never thought of. There is only a handful of shareholders in the Grand Trunk Pacific and this loan will no doubt be of considerable advantage to them in their private enterprises. The action of both political parties in this respect was quite contrary to their action a few weeks ago, when the Bank Act was up for revision. Both parties know that the bankers were plundering the western farmers by charging them 10 and 12 per cent. interest on their loans, and that the more a man needed the money the higher rate of interest the bank charged. When, however, it was proposed that none of the banks be allowed to charge more than 7 per cent. interest the leaders of both parties immediately came to the rescue of the bankers. There was never even a thought that the farmers of the prairies should be protected from the rapacity of the bankers, but it was quite right for them to vote \$15,000,000 at 4 per cent. to a handful of railway promoters. One million or more people living on the land and being plundered with 8, 10 and 12 per cent. interest is, of course, not nearly so important a problem as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway promoters who have already had more than \$50,000,000 of public aid and are now being given \$15,000,000 more at 4 per cent. In the judgment of both political parties the proper rate of interest for the farmer to pay is 10 or 12 per cent., and for the railway promoters to pay is 4 per cent.

## INTERIOR STORAGE ELEVATORS

The announcement is made that the Dominion Government will proceed at once with the erection of three interior storage elevators in the West, each of which will have a capacity of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels with cleaning and drying equipment. The object of these elevators, which will be erected at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary, is to enable a considerable quantity of grain to be taken off the farmers' hands in the fall without necessitating the long haul to the lake front, thus enabling the railways to handle a larger amount of grain with the same rolling stock and trackage facilities. Internal storage of this kind is an experiment, such a thing having never been tried in any part of the world, and there are many diverse opinions as to its success and the effect it will have on the market and upon the financial returns to the farmers. The Government, however, in view of the loss occasioned by the annual grain blockade, is fully justified in making the experiment, and everyone will be glad to see it prove a success. The elevators are to be ready to handle the crop of 1914.

## TRUE TO PRIVILEGE

Nathaniel Curry, ex-President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who was last year appointed to the Senate by Premier Borden, came to the front last week in defence of Mackenzie and Mann's \$15,000,000 subsidy. He said he was surprised that this gift should be criticized. He thought that Mackenzie and Mann had had great labor, great care and great anxiety and that probably no other two men could



have carried through the Canadian Northern project the way they had done. Senator Curry seems to have the right sentiment to make him a satisfactory member of the Senate. He will naturally be expected to be in favor of every handout that is proposed to any of the Special Interests. He has had experience in Special Privileges in the past and he knows what they mean. We cannot see that Mackenzie and Mann were under any special strain unless it was in making their raids on the public treasury. It would be a pretty poor sort of a man who could not build a railroad if he had all the provincial Governments as well as the Dominion Government, behind him, and twice the amount of support necessary for the construction work. As near as can be ascertained Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann never invested a dollar in the Canadian Northern enterprise, but, on the contrary, they have benefited to the extent of many millions which have found their way to their own private pockets.

### ANOTHER LAKE MERGER

A despatch from Toronto conveys the interesting news that the lake shipping merger forecasted in The Guide's recent article on "Why Wheat is Cheaper," will be consummated within the next few days. By this merger the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., which was given power during the last session of Parliament to increase its capital to \$15,000,000, will absorb the Canadian Interlake Line, capital \$2,000,000; the Niagara Navigation Co., capital \$3,000,000; the Inland Lines, Ltd.; the Ontario and Quebec Navigation Co., and the Quebec Steamship Co. This new merger is a big step towards the establishment of an absolute monopoly in the carrying of grain over the Great Lakes from Fort William and Port Arthur to Georgian Bay and Montreal. With the complete elimination of competition considerably higher rates may be looked for, and, needless to say, those higher rates will come out of the pockets of the farmers of the West whose grain must be handled by the merger. The man behind the merger is Sir Rodolphe Forget, a member of the Canadian House of Commons which passed the legislation which made the merger possible.

### TRAINING FOR LIFE WORK

The Commission appointed over two years ago by the Dominion Government to investigate the need and possibilities of technical education last week brought in its report. Four volumes of closely printed pages are needed to contain it. Needless to say the findings will be of great value. The reputation of the chairman, Dr. J. W. Robertson, is alone sufficient to command respect for the Commission's recommendations. The members were impressed by the efforts most countries are now making to train their young people for their life work. In Canada the merest beginning has been made, a few of our large cities having their own technical schools. But in Germany, for instance, young men and women are trained for whatever occupation they prefer in continuation schools, generally between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. The result is that the youth who chooses to be a carpenter, a machinist or almost anything else outside of the professions, finds himself at the age of eighteen well equipped for his life work and able from the start to make his own way as a skilled worker. How differently does the average Canadian lad spend his teens! The great majority never go beyond the public school, and leave that as soon as the age limit allows or, where attendance is not compulsory, as soon as they can find an odd job. Pocket money is thus weighed against a proper equipment for life, and too many parents agree to such a limited schooling, either through the stress of pov-

erty or because they do not realize the worth of education.

The outstanding proposal of the Technical Commission is that the Dominion Government make an annual grant for ten years of \$3,000,000 for technical and industrial training. The Commission further recommends an annual grant for ten years of \$350,000 for elementary schools to enable the younger pupils to be taught manual training and household science. Most of the conclusions reached will accord with the enlightened public opinion of the Dominion, such as education for all children up to at least 14 years and the instilling of a respect and love for honest manual work instead of the shallow and pernicious idea that working with the hands is hardly genteel. Vocational training will prevent the wasteful and dispiriting effects of so many people missing their calling, such as making a preacher of a man whom Nature probably intended as a blacksmith, or the parents making an indifferent lawyer out of a boy who would make a capable artisan. Multiply these misfits by thousands of cases and one can hardly estimate the economic loss, to say nothing of the greater loss in happy and contented lives doing their chosen work and being able to put themselves into it. How much of Germany's industrial and commercial progress during the past twenty years has been due to this common sense plan of finding out the aptitudes of every boy and fitting him by careful and expert training, no one can tell.

In all this scheme where does the farm figure? Without disparaging other trades and occupations, we must insist that any general educational scheme which does not give agriculture its first and rightful place does an injustice to Canada's basic industry. From the brief summary published it is hard to say whether the farm has received all the attention it deserves. One conclusion alone, if acted upon, would give every calling its due. That is insuring "equality of opportunity for all preparing for industrial, agricultural and housekeeping occupations." If the young man on the farm were sure of a square deal not only in being properly trained for his life work but also in getting justice year by year after he is on the farm, then the exodus from the farms might be stopped and industry in towns and cities would develop not at the expense of agriculture but side by side in perfect harmony.

### SOCIAL SERVICE

Although nearly nineteen hundred years have passed since the world first heard the message of human brotherhood, it is only during recent years that much effort has been spent in trying to find out what that message means. Strange and pitiful now appears the record of the centuries wherein the Christian church has so often ignored or mistaken the teaching of her Founder and been dominated equally with outsiders by the same worldly aims of getting numbers, wealth and power. But no time has been without witness as to Christianity's larger mission to humanity. Of late years these leaders with vision as well as feeling have been increasing and their words have not been falling on deaf ears. They have laid stress on what the gospel of Christ should mean to society, and will mean when it is given half a chance. Not to get for oneself but to give for others is the Christian ideal. And of all the ways of rendering help the hardest, but by far the most effective, is the giving of oneself. Whenever this personal sacrifice is lacking, any scheme of charity and philanthropy must remain cold and barren.

With a firm grip on this primary truth, and possessed of a quenchless zeal, Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, for several years Winnipeg's most aggressive social worker, has launched a new movement known as the Canadian Welfare League. This organization is de-

signed to be a sort of clearing house for all social agencies. Our age may be in danger of over-organization, but this is not so much a new society as a central bureau to prevent overlapping among existing bodies and to enlist and direct social service. All who are willing to help are to be linked together for the service of all who need help. The need in Canada today is almost staggering. The modern city, with its new complexities of concentrated wealth, consolidated industry and congested populations, all under democratic forms of government, puts so severe a tax on the brotherly and uplifting forces that without expert leadership these must be swallowed up in sheer materialism, everyone intent either on making his fortune under the keen competition prevailing, or else in getting the most gratification out of spending it. Canadian cities, moreover, have the added pressure of large incoming populations of many races, diverse languages, and of various ideals and standards. Mr. Woodsworth knows the problems of immigration as few men can, having worked for years in Winnipeg's most crowded foreign quarter. There he found the infant mortality to be the appalling figure of 282.3 per thousand, more than one out of every four babies dying within the first year. This was three times as high as in the well-to-do section of the city. Can the social worker dabble with this question and that, untouched by this slaughter of the innocents? As he sees it, the work calls most of all for leadership, for the training and consecration of personal workers, so that some may minister to the health of the people, others to their minds, others to their spiritual needs, others to municipal, political and economic problems. Nor would the city monopolize the efforts of such an association. Rural problems are just as pressing. Economic, social and purely agricultural matters should have just as acute intellects working for their solution as are now so generally employed for the heaping up of individual fortunes. Given a vision of the real meaning of life and what is of lasting value, why should not the noblest hearts and the ablest minds work just as devotedly for the general welfare as they now do for selfish aggrandizement? "Deep calleth unto deep." The history of every great movement or reform bears witness that it needs a hard task to call forth heroic men.

The United States now feels the pressure of social, political and economic questions growing out of her large foreign population and yet Canada is receiving many times the number of immigrants our neighbors did with a like population. What will become of Canada if these questions are not grappled with? Can this heterogeneous mass be welded into a nation? And what will be the character and quality of the Canada-to-be? That is the crisis now upon us. We cannot commend this disinterested movement too heartily. Community effort—all for each and each for all—will spell the defeat of sinister evils, of economic oppression, of enforced poverty. It will enkindle and direct the forces of social reform and national welfare. While it may not mean the millennium—nothing that is worth while can be obtained without hard work and plenty of it—it will at least remove many obstacles and prepare the way for the oncoming chariot of a Christian democracy.

Here is a neat problem in mathematics. If the Canadian Northern Railway gets \$15,000,000 out of the public treasury this year, what contribution should Mackenzie and Mann make to the campaign funds at the next election? Those who have already been figuring on this question might let us know the results of their efforts.

Don't forget our special offer. We will send The Guide to any address in the British Empire from now until January 1 next, for 25 cents.



# The Hudson Bay Railway

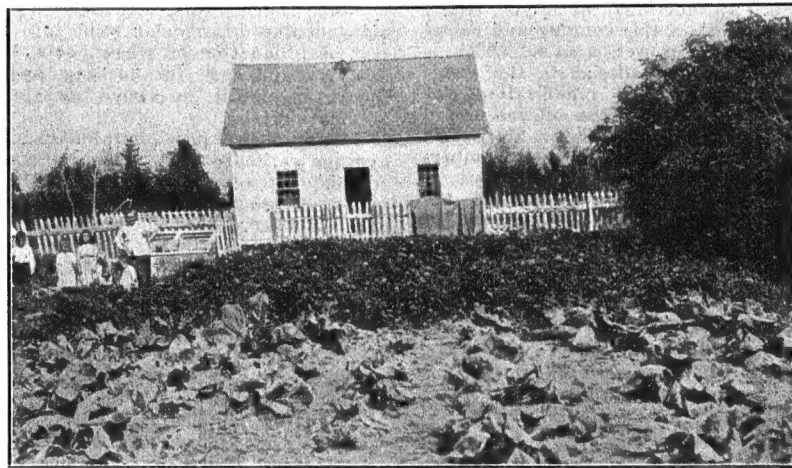
Progress being made on the new government road—When will it be Finished, and what will it Cost?—New use for Wireless at Port Nelson.

Tremendous possibilities if Hudson route proves Safe and Economical—Game, Mineral, Farming and  
"White Coal" Wealth of New Manitoba—Informing Interview with Chief Engineer Armstrong

The people of Canada have owned one railway, the Intercolonial, for a good many years. In another year or two they will own their second line—the Hudson Bay Railway. Just how soon will that road be finished? That is what several members of parliament were asking the minister of railways the other day. Hon. Frank Cochrane told them that the contracts called for completion at the end of 1914. Whether it will be done or not is, of course, another story. Whoever heard of a government job being finished ahead of schedule? Even the minister of railways was inclined to give the contractors a full year's margin, and would not promise parliament anything more definite than that the "H.B." would be finished in 1915.

## A Railroad Man Who Tells

In order to find out for our readers the real facts as to the progress being made on the new road a representative of The Guide had a long and interesting interview with John Armstrong, the Chief Engineer, who is in charge of the whole enterprise. What Mr. Armstrong does not know about railroad construction in general, and about the 410 miles of country which the road will traverse in particular—well, nobody knows. And the beauty of it, from the layman's standpoint, is that here is one government official who is willing to answer all sorts of questions—and he is a railroad chief! It may come as something of a shock to learn that only two miles or so of steel have actually been laid. But grading has been finished for 185 miles of the way, as far as Split Lake, nearly one half of the total distance. Mr. Armstrong's best guess



**FERTILE LAND ALONG THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY**  
Donald A. McIver's ten-acre garden at Cross Lake, on the Nelson River, near the new railway and within 150 miles of Hudson Bay. The abundant growth of vegetables here shown proves the richness of the soil in this part of New Manitoba.

is that by New Year's half of the work will be done. "At least, half of the money will be spent," he laughed "and that is a pretty good way of sizing things up."

## What Will It Cost?

That led to the subject of cost. The whole road, it is estimated, will cost somewhere around \$11,000,000, and judging from past experience, to wit, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the total expenditure is not likely to fall under the estimated cost. If the 410 miles are built for \$11,000,000 it works out to \$26,829 per mile. The country traversed, it must be remembered, is a

very hard and stubborn one to build a line of steel through. Sixty miles lie through very rocky country, and one hundred more miles through a belt of limestone. For the rest, it is largely low-lying and abounding in muskegs, which require a vast amount of filling in.

## A Made-In-Canada Railway

Great stress is being laid on having the line a strictly "made-in-Canada" one. Every rail, every spike, every tie comes from some part or other of Canada. The rails are turned out from the Algoma or the Sydney Steel Mills, the bolts are made in Hamilton, and the

switches in Montreal. The Canadian steel concerns cannot begin to keep pace with the requirements of railroad building in the Dominion, but it was felt that it would never do for our government to lay American rails, and so the minister of railways is believed to have exerted a little patriotic pressure to make sure of having first call on the Canadian rails. The Algoma Steel Mills furnished 4,000 tons of rails last year and 8,000 more this year, while 24,000 tons are being brought to Le Pas from the Sydney steel mills. As for the ties, the government is fortunate in having ample supplies of spruce in the hinterland along the route to the Bay.

## Two Thousand Men in July

Three large bridges will mark the completed road, omitting all the less important ones. The Nelson River must be crossed twice, and the Saskatchewan once. The latter bridge is at Le Pas, a magnificent structure 1,700 feet long, counting the approaches, now completed. Now that the Saskatchewan can be crossed by heavy trainloads of material the steel should be laid in quick style. A force of fully one thousand men is now at work in the locality of Le Pas, including 150 men making ties some distance back. About 650 are at work grading, while a couple of hundred are kept busy ballasting and laying the rails. By July the army will be doubled, for the contractors reckon that they can keep 2,000 men on the job during the summer and fall.

## Will Use Wireless

The keen rivalry between Port Nelson and Fort Churchill for the honor

Continued on Page 18

# Australian Farmers' Organization

By H. E. Stanistreet, Perth,

Secretary, Farmers' and Settlers' Association of Western Australia

It may interest the readers of The Guide to know something of the progress of the Farmers' and Settlers' Association of Western Australia since its formation in June, 1912, and further, to learn that the example of the Grain Growers of Western Canada has been a very strong incentive to our farmers in the course they have taken.

This Association was formed less than twelve months ago with the object of securing the co-operation of the producers in the advancement and protection of the rural industries. Originally called into existence for the purpose of resisting what were considered to be the unreasonable demands of the Rural Workers' Union, the early members soon found that the wages question was only one of many that were pressing them, and that there were other things that were far more important than even wages, which demanded attention. These were, the heavy duties imposed by our tariff, by which we have to pay \$60 duty on a harvester, for instance; the fact that we are entirely in the hands of a ring of wheat buyers who take the utmost possible care that any profit that may accrue shall go into their own pockets and not to the producer, and further, that the high price paid for every requirement, whether farming or household, in consequence of the numerous middlemen who intervene between the consumer and the maker, had brought the cost of production up to a figure which, in many cases, does not allow of the farmer even making wages for himself.

This position is accentuated by the fact that, as regards wheat growing at least, we are quite in our infancy, that many of our farmers are learners only, and that a rather wild and ill considered system of scattering settlers in isolated patches throughout the wheat belt without first making a business like provision for transit purposes has been pursued by the governments of the last five years.

We have in consequence numbers of our farmers who are in grave financial difficulties, some through inexperience, but the great majority through the impossibility of making a profit under existing circumstances.

We have therefore started a strong campaign in favor of (1) free trade for farmers, (2) co-operative trading in (a) the requisites for farming, and (b) the requirements of the household and of the family, and (3) the co-operative handling of our products.

## Rapid Growth

In the nine months of its existence the Association has made gratifying progress; at the present moment we have ninety-one branches scattered over many hundred miles (this is a huge state of nearly 1,000,000 square miles) and a membership of about 2,500.

A first conference of delegates from these branches was held in Perth on March 12, 13 and 14, 1913, 120 men exercising their voting powers.

The most important step taken by this conference was a resolution passed by an overwhelming majority that the time has arrived for the farmer to secure direct representation in the Parliaments, not only of the State, but of the Commonwealth, and that a separate and distinct party be formed to be called the "Country Party." Western Australian farmers are therefore now on "all fours" with those of New South Wales, and of Queensland, the primary producer all over the commonwealth having come to the conclusion that he will no longer be a pawn in the game between the Liberal and Labor parties, but that he will take a hand himself. The following is a copy of the political objectives and platform adopted by this conference:

## Objectives.

1. To keep strict watch over all legislation that may, directly or indirectly,

rectly, affect rural producers of the State.

2. To put into practical effect the platform as promulgated from time to time at the annual or special conference of the Farmers and Settlers' Association.

3. To assist in the passing of legislation that is in the interest and for the welfare of the community as a whole.

4. The return of members to Parliament having a practical knowledge of country districts and requirements generally, and pledged to support the farmers' political platform.

## Platform

1. The maintenance of the principle of the freehold tenure of land.

2. An organized system of assisted immigration, with a view to vigorous policy of land settlement.

3. Construction of railways to already settled areas, and further extension to precede settlement.

4. Bulk handling of grain.

5. Improvement of accommodation and facilities for the handling and disposal of produce.

6. Decentralization and the utilization of all natural ports for shipping local produce.

7. Vigorous and comprehensive policy of water conservation and irrigation, with due regard to existing rights.

8. Extension of agricultural education.

9. The abolition of protective duties on all requisites of the primary producer.

10. To have repealed or to oppose all State and Federal legislation that has been, or may be, introduced to bring the rural producers under the operations of the Arbitration Act.

11. To ensure that all persons employed in the primary industries shall be paid a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.

12. Compulsory preferential voting, and voting by post with proper safeguards.

13. Economical administration of government departments and the expenditure of public funds.

15. Freedom of contract.

## Co-operation

In the matter of co-operation we are less forward, not because there is any doubt as to the great benefits to be derived from co-operative action, but in consequence of the difficulties which confront us in the matter of finance. Bearing in mind what I have already said in connection with our natural and artificial disabilities, we have suffered from very poor seasons during the last two years, which have caused money to be very scarce and hard to get. However, our strong central executive has been entrusted with the task of preparing a scheme to meet the difficulty, and there is no doubt that by next August, when our annual conference will be held, some definite and businesslike plan will be submitted.

A full report of the recent conference is now in the press and I will send you a copy when available, but in the meantime I should like to express the obligations the farmers of Australia are under to the Grain Growers of Manitoba for their splendid example of pluck and perseverance in their struggles to release themselves from the incubus which weighed them down, and to offer them the glad hand of good fellowship and friendship.

Noble disappointment, noble self-denial, are not to be admired, not even to be pardoned, if they bring bitterness. It is one thing to enter the kingdom of heaven maimed; another thing to maim yourself and stay without.—R. L. Stevenson.



# The Mail Bag

## SLANDERING THE GRAIN GROWER

A letter, which is much too long to reproduce in full, has been received by The Guide from Stanley Morrison, the author of the article published in the Canadian Countryman entitled "The Grain Grower and the Farmer," which was characterized by The Guide as "an insulting attack made upon the Western farmer." Mr. Morrison says that no thought was further from his mind than an attempt to belittle the agricultural industry and that on the contrary his article was a panegyric and eulogy of the farmer. His statement that the grain grower has a stockicker in his parlor, he says, is a literal absurdity and was only intended as a metaphorical way of saying that there is a good deal of speculation in the West. His metaphors were intended to be amusing. Mr. Morrison further quotes paragraphs from his article to show that he spoke in the very highest terms of the farmer and says his motive was to draw the attention of the West to the dangers of exclusive wheat culture and to advocate mixed farming, which all the best authorities support. As to the publication of his article in the Canadian Countryman, Mr. Morrison says it was not prompted or ordered and was submitted by him to that journal solely because it was the nearest agricultural weekly.

Note.—We are glad to have Mr. Morrison's assurance that he has great respect and admiration for the farmer and that his description of the Grain Grower was intended, not as a statement of fact, but a series of amusing metaphors.

Perhaps his friend with the silver-fox coat on the way to a holiday in the West Indies was also only a metaphor, and a creature of the imagination. The fact is that Mr. Morrison imagined and described an individual, or a type, which does not exist in this country and called him the grain grower, a name which is commonly used to designate the members of the farmers' organizations, of which The Guide is the official organ. Most people would regard Mr. Morrison's article as an attack upon the members of the Grain Growers' associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta, none of whom, so far as our acquaintance goes, in the least resembles the imaginary Grain Grower whom he described. The Grain Growers of the West naturally resented this and their resentment was expressed in the article of which Mr. Morrison complains.—Editor.

## COST OF PRODUCTION

Editor, Guide:—This discussion is developing interesting features outside the main question, and I hope to see some of these discussed on their own merits. Resisting, therefore, the temptation to express myself on these, I ask your permission to introduce a valuable contribution on the direct question from the Census and Statistics Monthly for March, 1912 (Vol. 5, No. 46).

Therein are set out the estimates of 610 western correspondents in straight answer to direct questions. These were: Cost of preparation of land, seed, seeding and cultivation, harvesting, thresh-

ing, wear and tear of implements, rental value; and, on the credit side, value of produce.

Only wheat has, so far, figured in this discussion and I will confine myself to that cereal, although the inquiry of the department went into the cost of production of wheat, oats, barley, flax and corn for husking, and is shown in detail in above mentioned publication.

Cutting out all possible tabulation the average estimate of 131 Manitoba correspondents of the cost was \$11.47, value of product \$16.67—a profit per acre of \$5.20. 326 Saskatchewan correspondents made the cost per acre \$12.18, value of produce \$13.60—profit \$1.42. The average of 153 Alberta correspondents was, cost \$12.38, value of product \$13.85—profit \$1.47. For the Dominion the average of 1,089 correspondents was, cost \$12.87, value of product \$16.93—profit \$4.06.

From this it appears that the further west of the Lakes one goes, east of the Rockies, the higher the cost, and with the exception of Alberta, the smaller the profit.

Higher wages on the one side and greater freight on the other account for this, and Alberta's showing of greater profit on a higher cost of production is probably accounted for by the higher price received for a portion of her crop, which goes to British Columbia.

My own estimate was, cost per acre \$14.30, value of product \$16.10—profit \$1.80.

A neighbor of mine who had 400

acres of crop last year (1912), after all out of pocket expenses were met, had \$1,500 profit, or \$3.75 per acre, allowing nothing for wear and tear, rental value, or his own or wife's most valuable services. Yours sincerely,

J. H. FARTHING.

## FOR PEACE

Editor, Guide:—I have been a reader of The Guide but a short time but must say that I am very well pleased with it as a farmers' paper. I like the way you deal with the naval question, and the sensible way in which you answer the letters you receive favoring the bill. That Canada should spend her money in cultivating the art and diplomacy of peace strikes me as sound doctrine. We are told in God's word, "It is not by might nor by power, but by My spirit, saith the Lord." We find also in that word that peace is found in the fruits of the spirit.

Now, I wish you every success in the work you are engaged in, of standing up for what is right and equal to all. Yours truly,

J. T. BAGSHAW.

Manna, Sask.

## THE THRESHING PROBLEM

Editor, Guide:—Being a farmer and an owner of a threshing outfit I can write from personal experience regarding the hired help problem, and some other important and terribly annoying matters which so sadly affect the farmers and threshermen alike in the West.

Continued on Page 14



THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE IN SESSION

The Chairman: "Now, gentlemen, the only question before the meeting is—Who shall we do, when shall we do him, and how shall we go about it?"



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## THE DANGERS OF OVER-FATIGUE

I read a quaint little story the other day about a young old woman who was questioned about her recipe for keeping youthful.

"I am almost ashamed to tell you," she said, "it is such a lazy answer."

Her visitor, with a swift look around the immaculate kitchen, raised her eyebrows in surprise.

"I rested," continued the old lady, "whenever I felt tired, even if it was in the middle of a washing, and I believe that is the reason I am generally considered young for my age."

That set me thinking about an incident one of our newspaper women related the other day. She had gone to consult her doctor about some minor trouble when he looked at her sharply and said, "You're very tired?"

"I'm dead tired," was her answer. "Do you know what that means?" he asked, and when she shook her head he explained. "It means that you will never come back to quite the same state of vitality again."

I didn't know this myself and I thought perhaps you did not and it is worth considering. How very often we grind our teeth and work on to the bitter end instead of giving up and taking a rest.

I remember, when I was a very little girl, being sent with my sister to pull a big patch of onions on a hot autumn afternoon. We worked very hard for about an hour and a half when we grew very tired and began to lag at our task. Finally we quite gave up and took to pelting each other with onions and rolling about on the ground, which lasted about half an hour. After we started in at the pulling again we cleaned up the patch in short order.

As I look back on the times when I have gone on and on until I grew sick with fatigue, I wish that I had always had someone around to make me stop and play at just the right moment.

After one reaches a certain degree of fatigue, the work actually accomplished is a negligible quantity and the strain on the over-taxed nerves is very great.

I hope some of you busy sisters who work and work and work until you nearly drop in your tracks will take warning and make it a point to snatch a few minutes' rest several times during the day, even if it is no more than the proverbial forty winks.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## WOULD LIKE TO HELP ELECT MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Dear Miss Beynon:—I enjoyed reading your "Correspondence from Mothers" in the Mothers' Number.

You are right in thinking we mothers on the prairie have a most difficult task in trying to train our children in a right and proper manner, a task which would be a pleasure instead of a burden if we could return members to Parliament, who would devote their time to solving the different social and economic problems before the country, instead of indulging in one long quarrel as to which of the "Big Interests" shall have the graft.

Have enclosed 5 cents for the book, "How to Teach the Truth to Children."

Hoping you will soon be able to develop an organized scheme for securing equal suffrage in Alberta. Yours faithfully,

EVA SULMAN.

Dear Mrs. Sulman: I think the women of Alberta should organize an equal suffrage league for themselves. We are very busy trying to get it here.

F. M. B.

## ONE EDITOR AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was much interested in Mrs. Haight's letter, especially as I had met her at Saskatoon. What a lovely time we did have to be sure and how we all enjoyed meeting each other and seeing in visible form and shape the "newspaper ladies" whose names were so familiar to us all. Now, when I read your writings I can glance at the same time at a picture of you, which "hangs on memory's walls," and truly it adds interest to all you write.

I just thought of an expression used by Cora Hind, "A shield of happy memories." Certainly a trip such as we had has provided us with such a shield which will help to keep us happy and serene during the busy days which are upon us; days full of chicken raising, gardening and later on harvesting, to be followed by that awful nightmare—having the threshers.

I always think it sounds like a kind of contagious disease when, in the fall, one will ask the other, "Have you had the threshers yet?" I think, too, most of us consider it just about as bad as having the measles, only the after effects are very much better—as a rule.

A debate on Woman's Suffrage took place at a small town five miles from us. My husband and I attended and our minister, who was one of the speakers, asked me to take notes and send an account to two local papers.

One of the newspapers, the Moosomin World, published the account, but the other paper refused to do so. Being violently opposed to Woman's Suffrage, the editor thought the report too favorable and wrote instead, "A few of our opinions on the matter." I thought his opinions would be extremely interesting to you as showing a certain class of

for serving, fill up each cup with the batter, cover with greased paper, and steam for twenty minutes. Twenty-five minutes should be sufficient in any case. Turn out of the cups to serve. Garnish with a spoonful of stiffly whipped egg on each mold.

### Gooseberries Stewed

Stewed gooseberries are often served in a pulpy state. If carefully cooked each berry will remain whole. The best way to attain this result is to put the fruit in a stone jar with a little hot water and enough sugar to sweeten, cover the top of the jar and stand in a saucepan of boiling water. Let boil for one hour.

### Gooseberry Cake

Stew two pounds of green gooseberries with half a pound of sugar. Cut some sponge-cake into slices, and put a layer of them at the bottom of a pie-dish. Then put a layer of the stewed fruit, and so on until the dish is filled. Press contents down so the dish may be quite full. On top place a plate, and a weight upon that. Leave cake till following day. Turn out on a dish, and on top of it spread beaten whites of two eggs mixed with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Sprinkle a little sugar over the

## A WORLD OF BABIES

By Helen Cowles Le Con

Oh, the world's abloom with babies,  
For the sunshine brings them out,  
The ones that coo,—the ones that crow,  
And bigger ones that shout.

The pink ones and the blue ones,  
The little ones in white,  
The ones that barely toddle  
When they hold your finger tight.

Oh, the world's abloom with babies;  
Let us gather just a few—  
A bunch of darling fat ones,  
And a bald-head one or two.

mind. How hard it would be to knock any sense into such an intellect. His arguments are perfectly ridiculous and silly. He says the "pens of a few old women" are responsible for Saskatchewan women being urged to ask for the vote. Now, why should "old women" be a term of contempt? His humor is exquisite, don't you think? We are to be humble and charm that superior being man into doing something to right our supposed wrongs, but no Parliament of men would grant us the vote. Such drive!

Since seeing you at Saskatoon, the first thing I do upon opening The Guide is to turn to the Country Homemakers page. I will conclude with a quotation from a little poem I read a while ago, giving the old-fashioned attitude of men's minds in regard to women:

"They tell me, dear girl, of the vine  
That however propitious the skies,  
Unless round support it can twine  
It trails on the gravel and dies.  
So woman, the animal grape,  
When she turns from her natural trust,  
Can scarcely expect to escape  
Going down unpressed to the dust."

How lovely to be an "animal grape vine." Well, we are fast losing the clinging vine attitude in these days—I am thinking. I remain, your friend,  
NORMA.

## SIX WAYS OF COOKING GOOSEBERRIES

By LAWRENCE IRWELL

### Gooseberries in Batter

Butter six small cups of equal size and fill with green gooseberries. Make a batter of four ounces of flour, one egg and half a pint of milk, and let this stand for an hour. Half an hour before time

top and bake in a cool oven till the whites are set.

### Gooseberry Jelly

Stew one quart of gooseberries with half a pint of sugar in two quarts of water. When the fruit is quite tender, remove the pan from fire and stand until cold. Then return to the stove to heat again. By so doing the fruit will be made a better color. Dissolve two ounces of gelatin in a little water, and add half a pound of sugar. When the fruit is stewed to a pulp, strain the juice carefully and add the gelatin and sugar, with enough water to make three pints. Wet molds, pour juice into them and leave them to set. Whipped cream goes well with this jelly.

### Gooseberry Fool

Put one quart of gooseberries in a stew-pan with a cupful of water and half a pound of sugar. Let stew very gently until the gooseberries are perfectly tender, then remove them from fire and rub through a hair sieve. Let stand until cold. When quite cold, add a half pint of cream, and if the fruit is sour more sugar may be added.

### Gooseberry Fritters

Fry one pint of green gooseberries in butter until tender. Then mash them to a pulp with a fork. Take the yolks of three eggs and the whites of two, a tablespoonful of sugar, a tablespoonful of cream and one of milk, one ounce of bread-crumbs, and two ounces of flour. Thoroughly mix these ingredients and add gooseberry pulp to them. Boil for a few minutes to thicken, then drop pieces of required size into a frying-pan containing boiling fat; fry, and sift with sugar before serving.

## A POEM TO MOTHERHOOD

Dear Miss Beynon:—As the babies are all tucked snugly in bed I thought I'd just write a few lines for the Mothers' Number, if I'm not too late. I am anxious to see the Mothers' Number in print, as I'm sure there will be helpful suggestions for us all.

I have read the Country Homemakers page for some time, also the Sunshine Corner, and have gleaned many helpful hints from them. As I am only a young mother and have not had as much experience as some of the older ones I don't suppose my letter will be as helpful as some, but I have a little piece of poetry in my scrap book that I think would be a good contribution to the Mothers' Number, and take this opportunity to send it along. It was one I cut out some years ago from a magazine and was so beautiful and exactly suited my case that I memorized it:

I dreamed one day that I might reach  
the peak  
On whose fair summit stands the temple fame;  
And sing a song or tell some wondrous tale;  
To carve upon her walls a deathless name.  
But little fingers clinging to my gown,  
Hold me to but the laggard's halting way.  
When little lips but whisper "Mother Dear,"

Then I forget the laurel and the bay.  
I would not loose the clinging baby hands,  
To call the world's vast kingdoms all my own,  
I count the world's fair plaudits empty sound,  
Beside the joy of motherhood I've known.  
To sing my song within the walls of home

Is all I crave of fortune or renown;  
To wear the name of wife to him I love  
Is dearer far than any earthly crown.

I think every word of that little poem so sweet and hope it will cheer other mothers who feel that their life is a narrow one and those who feel tied down by the care of the little ones. We have three little folks and they are our greatest inspiration to live and do what is right as we would have them do. As for punishing them, it seems impossible to avoid using a little switch once in a while, but I think that to punish them while angry is to do them more harm than good.

Now, as the woman suffrage question is about the most discussed one of the day suppose I might as well have my say about that, too. Some women seem to think that if they had the vote and mixed in politics that they would lose their womanliness and modesty. And some men, of course, tell us our business lies in the home, keeping the house and caring for the children, and that if we had the vote the men would have to stay at home and take care of the baby, wash dishes, make the bread, etc. Now I do not think that by taking an interest in the affairs of our nation we will lessen our interest in our homes one bit, because our home is a unit of the nation and the whole is made up of units. And the women (especially mothers) if allowed the vote and given a voice in the making of the laws will as a rule vote more conscientiously than men, because they will choose men for office whom they think will work for the interest of the homes and children instead of for the rich corporations and intemperance. If women had the vote we all know that liquor would very soon be put down, for what woman, whether she be a mother or not, would not vote against the liquor traffic?

MINNIE F. KIELER.

Sturgis, Sask.

Am sorry your letter came too late for the Mothers' Number, but am sure it will be appreciated anyway.—F.M.B.

They are fortunate to whom success does not come before they have learned to be happy without it.





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Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediates No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best material made for the manufacture of wire fencing. Send for literature. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.

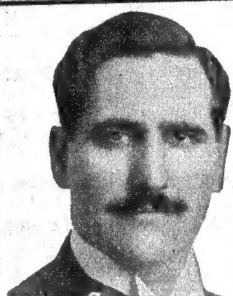
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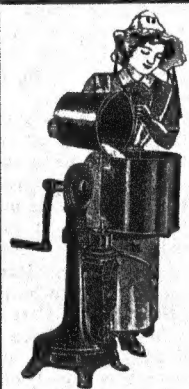
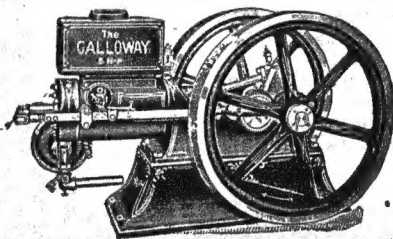


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Why not have this engine on your place to take half the load of the drudgery off your shoulders? It's absolutely reliable, very economical, it's an engine with a long reputation for satisfactory work, durability, and low price, every engine made in our Waterloo factories, sold direct from factory to farm, price to you a wholesale price, based on an enormous factory capacity. We carry a complete line of GALLOWAY Engines in hand in Winnipeg, can ship in 24 hours. Send me your name so that I can send you catalog describing the engines we build. Believe me, YOU WILL SAVE MONEY BY DOING IT, and you ought to have my new

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181 MARKET STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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IT is clean, airy and comfortable. Under modern conditions cows give more milk and are more profitable.

The best barns are equipped with Louden Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers, which cost no more than poorer makes. Prices within reach of everyone.

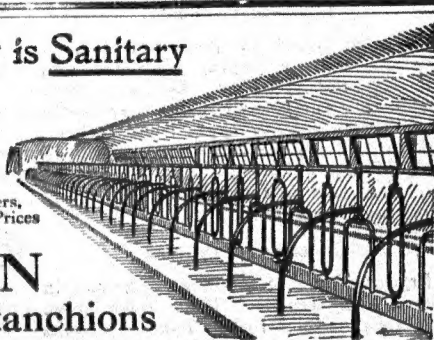
**LOUDEN  
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are made of light, strong tubular steel with malleable iron fittings. The stalls, bull pens, and calf pens allow the animals plenty of air and light, and promote cleanly conditions.

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# Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

### Woman Suffrage Petitions in Demand

Will you kindly send me a petition form. I enclose stamped envelope for same. Our branch (Mountain Chase) of the G.G.A. are holding their annual picnic sometime next month and I thought it would be a good opportunity, when all the farmers' wives meet together, to get all those who are in favor of the franchise for women to sign. I understand that you have kindly consented to take charge of the petition forms to see that they reach the government so will send it back to you as soon as possible.

MRS. STEPHEN S. SMITH,

Clapton.

Your letter re petition forms to hand. Will you kindly forward a number of these forms to me to be used in this part of the province. If there is any expense in connection with same kindly let me know. Thanking you for your interest.

MRS. ROSA CURRIE,

Mervin.

Will you kindly send me a petition form for signature re woman's suffrage.

MRS. J. F. GAMBLE,

Normanton.

Will you please send me a petition form for Saskatchewan as I wish to help all I can in getting the women in my district to sign this petition for the franchise.

MRS. ARTHUR J. ABBOTT,

Tisdale.

Will you please send me a petition form to be signed by the women of Saskatchewan.

MRS. SIDNEY MARTIN,

Togo.

Please send me a petition form for women to sign as advised by Lillian Laurie of the Free Press.

MRS. ALBERT DASH,

Hillesden.

It is with great pleasure I am writing these few lines to ask you if you will kindly send me a petition form prepared for the Saskatchewan women, as I want to do all I can to help women's franchise along. I am greatly encouraged since I learned that you will help us.

MRS. D. RENNIE,

Maude.

Will you kindly send me one of the petition forms re votes for women and accept the thanks of a few women in this district for your interest in the matter. We have some good men here also.

MRS. AGNES ANDERSON,

Senlac.

I have been told that you are sending out petition forms and as I am willing to do all I can to secure votes for women I would like if you would send me a form as soon as possible, for the women of Saskatchewan need something better than they have today. I could tell you of several women who have had to leave their homes and go and keep themselves and children, just because the husband mortgaged and lost the homestead after them working as hard for it as he did. I do hope if the women have a little say there will be better laws.

MRS. M. A. CURRIE,

Gainsboro.

Will you please send me a copy of the petition form re votes for the women of Saskatchewan. I should also like to know where and when the form with signatures should be sent in.

MISS AGNES DANARD,

Kuroki.

### Local Picnic Dates

June 1, Kelvington; June 3, West Eagle Hills; June 6, Halcyonia; June 7, Outlook; June 14, Newlands; June 18, Keddlstone; June 18, Tullisville; June 18, Tugaskie; June 18, Morse; June 18, Lion's Head; June 18, Tregarva; June 18, Holar Birch Creek; June 20, Red Jacket; June 20, Expanse; June 20, East Manitou; June 20, Langham; June 21, Govan; June 27, Mt. Chase.

June—convention in North Battleford. July 1, Thunder Valley; July 1, Crest

Wynd; July 1, Aneroid; July 1, Outlook; July 1, Whiteberry (Luxomburg); July 1, Mapledale; July 1, Coates and Homemakers' Club; July 4, Togo; July 9, Senlac; July 10, Lancer; July 12, Acme and Harptree; July 15 or August 1, Star City; July 17, Gray; July 25, North Plain.

### President Maharg at Morse

A very interesting meeting was held at Morse on Saturday, May 31. Several farmers had come in from a long distance to meet and listen to an address from President Maharg. The president started out by asking the chairman to first give a short address, setting forth as well as he was able the particular aspects of the movement that he thought the audience would like to hear. The chairman explained that as Mr. Green also was present it would perhaps be well for Mr. Maharg to discuss with them the elevator and its problems and Mr. Green could speak of Association matters later on.

This being agreed to Mr. Maharg dealt with the cost of construction, which he said was approximately \$9,000.00 for a 30,000 bushel elevator capacity and would require 180 shares—\$50.00 each, 15 per cent of which must be paid in cash in advance. It was expected the earnings of the elevator would supply all necessary payments thereafter. He spoke of difficulties in securing sufficient men and materials to build all the elevators that were demanded. That the company thought it unwise to build at points at which there was already more than sufficient elevator capacity. In such cases it would be better to try and buy one already erected. Re management, Mr. Maharg said local boards were valuable as advisers, not as directors. The Central control of the company was its strong feature, making it impossible for rivals to select one of the points and beat them out one at a time. One great difficulty with farmers was their desire to secure the overages and at the same time compel the company to pay for the shortages. Shortages and overages occur in various ways difficult to avoid altogether, settling of the house when first built, throwing spoutings out of line; little oversights and accidents did at times cause part of one man's grain to be deposited in a bin with that of some one else. If farmers watched the weigh scales as they ought to do and made sure they got their proper weight on their ticket, they should be satisfied with the aggregate weights of the tickets. Another difficulty was to secure operators at each point that would be satisfactory to every individual and at the same time conduct the business satisfactory to the shareholders. Scores of questions were hurled at Mr. Maharg which were answered to the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Green then gave a short address on the Association work and at the close the organization for an elevator was completed and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speakers.

C.M.B.—At the recent sample market conference before the Grain Commission at Winnipeg your delegation made it plain to the commission that the Saskatchewan G.G.A. had asked for government ownership of the terminals to stop degradation of our standard grades of grain and to guard the integrity of the Canadian certificate of inspection. That we were not opposed to a sample market in general terms at the right time and place, but that we are opposed to a sample market at the present time at Winnipeg or any other intermediate point on our transportation system where our grades can be intercepted while en route from the producer to the ultimate market, which really is the sample market at Liverpool. That we do not want a mixed degraded conglomeration to be set before our Liverpool purchaser whose bid therefore becomes the price-fixing factor for every bushel of grain grown in Western Canada. We asked for delay to give the executive time to secure more full and reliable data as to the probable outcome. This is in accordance with the secretary's report which was unanimously adopted at the convention in which was a paragraph on sample markets setting forth this view. See page 10 convention report.

F. W. G.



# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. F. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

U.F.A. Official Circular No. 4  
(Concluded from last week)

## Resolutions

The following resolutions are submitted for your consideration:—

Resolution of Strathmore Union No. 58:—Whereas the cattle of Alberta have been practically free from tuberculosis, and whereas it is deemed necessary to take all possible steps to prevent its spread. Be it therefore resolved, that we, the members of the Strathmore Local U.F.A., respectfully petition the Provincial House to enact legislation at an early date which will compel all cattle shipped into the province of Alberta to be submitted to the tuberculosis test.

Resolution of Cornucopia Union No. 231:—Whereas the political parties of Alberta do not give sufficient notice of their primaries for selection of delegates to convention after Parliament has prorogued, and whereas such methods are unjust, unrepresentative, undemocratic, and a disgrace to Alberta, and whereas at least twenty days notice of primaries after prorogation should be given. Therefore be it resolved, that there should be a law upon the statute books of Alberta making a nomination of any convention illegal unless at least twenty days notice for primaries has been posted before convention at places where primaries will be held.

Resolution of Carlton Union No. 253:—Whereas a great deal of ignorance and misunderstanding exists among the farmers of Alberta, re the constitution and management of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, partly owing to a wrong impression being created by certain capitalistic newspapers working in the interests of other grain firms, and directly aimed at the farmers' movement, in order to create confusion among the farmers themselves, and partly owing to not having any information whatever on the subject. Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the Carlton Union, request the farmers of Alberta to study the source of such information before taking it seriously, and also be it resolved, that pamphlets be issued by the Grain Growers' Grain Company and sent to every local to be distributed among the people, setting forth: (1) Particulars of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. (2) How their existence is a benefit to the farmers, especially how they can in no way become a trust or monopoly.

## Mixed Farming Convention

I have just returned from attending the first mixed farming convention of Alberta at Lethbridge, held under the auspices of the Associated Boards of Trade of Southern Alberta, and other bodies. The object of their convention was to provide for ways and means for the profitable marketing of farm produce and is, I believe, the first of its kind to be held in the province. Unfortunately the time chosen for the convention was most unsuitable, consequently the attendance of the farmers was far below what it would have been, had the time chosen been a little earlier or even a little later in the season. However, there was a representative bunch of men, representing Boards of Trade, Agricultural Societies, various marketing organizations, and transportation companies, and the whole convention was really of great interest, and I have very good hopes that with proper handling it should lead to important results in the near future. Addresses were given on a great variety of subjects and time was allowed for discussion, which would be led by some well-known practical farmer present. Several resolutions were passed, one in reference to the Farm Credit Business, strongly urging the adoption of some system based on the Co-operative Credit Societies of Europe as a relief from the present serious situation in regard to loans to farmers. Another called for the appointment of an independent commission of five, representing mixed farming and commercial interests of Alberta, and that this commission be instructed to devise ways and means to establish central markets where the

producer can be brought into immediate contact with the consumer, and, if possible, to make a start of at least one such market within six months. The third resolution was in reference to internal storage elevators. It is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for the next convention to take place in conjunction with the annual convention of the U. F. A., the proposal being that the two days following the convention should be devoted to a special mixed farming convention, where representatives of all the different interests could be present and take part in the discussions and addresses in regard to carrying on still more extensively the work of building up large co-operative market centres in Western Canada. I think there is no reason to feel discouraged with the result of this first convention, and trust that all of our members will lend their aid in furthering this work which has just been started.

## Support Woman Suffrage

Lake Thelma Union is still going ahead, new members being added at each meeting. The Union is already in the field for binder twine and hope to place an order at an early date. A number of resolutions were passed at a recent meeting, one being the result of a discussion on the recent vote in the Dominion House on the naval grant. It was stated that all the western members, with the exception of three, none of whom represented Alberta constituencies, voted for the policies of their respective leaders, regardless of the stand taken by the organized farmers of the West in their recent conventions. Our members are of the opinion that much good would result to all concerned if men could be elected to Parliament who would have backbone enough to take an independent stand. The members were of the opinion that an independent farmers' party would probably meet the situation. One resolution was as follows: "Whereas the women of the West have in many cases endured the hardships and privations of pioneer life equally with the men and have borne their full share of financial burdens, and whereas we believe they would cast their votes on the right side of all questions affecting the home, the community, and the nation, be it heartily resolved that we heartily support any effort put forth by either the people or the government of this province for the granting of franchise to women on equal terms with men."

## Reaching Out After 100

The first quarterly report to come in from the energetic secretary of Richdale Union, No. 325, A. Douglas Wilkinson, as follows:

In tendering this, the first report of the year, I beg to endorse the prophecy of great things to come, made by the late secretary of this Local. Here we have a community of live men, fully aware of their responsibilities, and determined to make this Union the strongest organization in the land. Our membership to date, comprises some 49 fully paid up members and others are renewing at each meeting whilst new members continue to come forward, and it is our earnest hope that we may reach a membership roll of 100 before next quarter, and we shall do it despite the keen competition of our neighboring Local. Our meetings, held monthly, are well attended and one and all take deep interest in the organization.

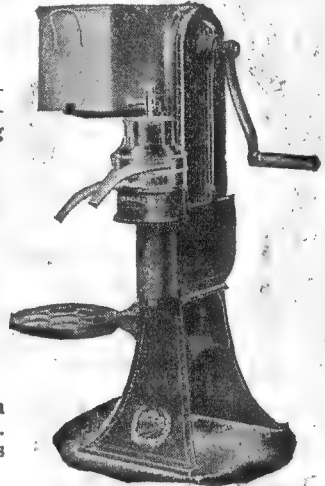
Our co-operative propaganda for the season includes car lots of flour, wire, posts, groceries, and fruit, whilst twine has our special attention, and we are doing all that is possible to save our members their hard earned cash. At present we are somewhat handicapped in transportation facilities, owing to the line not being taken over by the Railroad Co., but as soon as this is complied with we shall make things hum. Our entertainment committee have been exceedingly busy and successful in their enterprises. Two dances have been held and were well attended, giving a handsome balance to the exchequer, and with continued support, this should prove itself to be one of the strongest Locals in the Union.

## SEPARATOR TALKS

### No. 5 Have You Two or More Cows?

If so, it will pay you to use the STANDARD Cream Separator instead of skimming cream by the old method. By using

**Standard**  
The World's  
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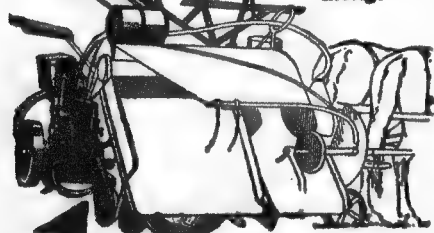
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# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

I received a letter from "Plain View" asking me to thank the lady who so kindly sent her the go-cart and also those who offered to send one. She received the cart safely the other day and is very grateful indeed for the favor.

The lady to whom I sent the vacuum washer is very anxious, too, to have her sincere thanks conveyed to the donor of it. She has been too ill since its arrival to give it a fair trial, but thinks it will prove a great boon to her.

For myself I have several causes for gratitude, one of them being that I am about to go gadding Westward for a couple of weeks, and in the jaunt I expect to get back to the country for a few blessed days at least. I am counting poetically on waking up by the song of the birds in the tree-tops, though more likely it will be by the crowing of the roosters in the farmyard; but I won't quarrel with my alarm clock, whichever it is. I know you will all wish me joy of my vacation. By the time this goes through the hands of the printers and post office, it will be well under way, if not nearly over, so don't let it interfere with any of your letters.

Speaking of vacation reminds me that a very kind reader wrote last winter from Rhein, very graciously inviting me to spend my vacation with her, but I regret that it was quite impossible this year. Her invitation reached me when I was nearly overwhelmed with convention and Political Equality League work and the address she gave was not her permanent one. But I should have enjoyed seeing her home, which, from her description, must be very cute indeed and hope she will accept my assurance of my gratitude for her very kind invitation.

One of our readers offers a good home for widow, with one child, to act as general servant in family of two, in a country town; good school and churches. Letters to be addressed to "Dimity" and I will forward them.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## ABOUT THE MANGLE AND OTHER THINGS

Dear Miss Beynon:—May I join and speak some words and thank you for the wonderful work you are doing. You must be kept busy by answering letters. I like reading the Country Homemakers and Sunshine, and get some good recipes and hints from same. I think sometimes, when I read the letters from the sisters in the Country Homemakers, that some have a hard time. But I think that it is their own fault. Now my husband and I can get along fine. I get money to spend as I wish and never does he say that I cannot have it, and as far as I am concerned, I stand up and take my part in such matters. I saw where Myrtal would like a recipe of brown bread, (of course, I am no mother of six) but maybe this will help someone out a little.

Four mashed potatoes and potato water let boil, two batter spoons flour, the same amount of salt and scald it with the potato water and potatoes. Let cool and soak two yeast-cakes and stir in with batter. Let sit from dinner till evening. Soak two cupfuls of cracked wheat in water. Pour boiling water over it and stir till all the lumps are out. Put two sifterfuls of flour into bread pan and two dipperfuls of lukewarm water, add the yeast and wheat. Beat thoroughly and mix till stiff at night and in the morning it is ready to put in pans. Let rise an hour and bake in a moderate oven. I bake my bread from two to three hours, or till it is thoroughly done and have it out of the oven by twelve o'clock.

I saw in the Sunshine circle a woman asking about the mangles. Well, I would strongly advise anyone to get one because it is a great labor saver on ironing day. It does up the tablecloths and towels, pillow cases and babies undershirts, those with linen covered buttons on. Damp well and put through the mangle. One would think that they were newly ironed.

Well, I am kept busy these days. I am churning twice a week now; have three cows milking and make 21 or 22 pounds of butter every week. So I must go and attend to the butter now.

I just finished making 12 pounds of butter from 4 day's gathering of cream, from three cows. We have about 40 young chickens now and have some of our garden in. Can anyone send me a hint of how to clean the keys of the organ, as mine have become very dirty and I would like to know how to go about it. Everything is beginning to look beautiful and green; the trees are coming out beautifully now. The ground is so dry that the grain is taking a long time to come up. I will close now with a few recipes, hoping the same will prove helpful.

**Walnut Cake.**— $\frac{3}{4}$  cup butter, 1 cup white sugar, cream together, 2 eggs, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 cup chopped walnuts, 2 cups flour,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonsful baking powder.

**Muffins.**—2 eggs (beaten separately),  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, piece of butter (size of an egg), 1 cup of milk, 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoonsful baking powder. Beat batter to cream, adding the beaten whites of eggs last; bake in a quick oven in small tins about 15 minutes. Those are very nice when iced, sprinkled with chopped nuts.

APRIL JEWEL.

## MUSHROOM SAUCE

Ingredients:  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint small mushrooms or large ones cut in slices,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint good beef gravy, 1 tablespoonful ketchup, thickening of butter and flour. Mode: Put the gravy into a saucepan, thicken it and stew over fire until it boils. Clean mushrooms, put them into gravy, let simmer for 10 minutes then add the ketchup and serve.

This recipe is very good and hope some will like it. Wishing you good success, will sign myself

"CRITTENDEN."

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Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## BIRDS AND CAPTIVITY

Every day, as I come and go from the office to my home, I hear the gay song of canary birds from their cramped little cages hung out on the porches.

I can't help thinking that it is very decent of these poor little birds to sing at all after they have been stolen away from their families and shut up in horrid little cages year after year.

Did you ever see the tiny boxes the poor little things are kept in the bird stores? They are made of little slats of wood and are about five inches by five. It makes my heart ache to look at them. Think of the dear little creatures flitting happily from tree to tree and soaring at will up into the sweet fresh air and then suddenly being trapped and shut up in a wee box where there is just room to turn around and no more.

After they have been kept in a stuffy store for a few weeks, someone buys them and puts them into wire cages where they are not quite so badly cramped for room. But after awhile come the dreary autumn days and they want to spread their pretty golden wings and go careering off to the Southland; but no, they can't go any farther than the bars of their puny cages.

By and by the ground is covered with snow and poor Mr. Canary sits and dreams of his Southern home flooded with sunshine and thinks with envy of the other canary birds who are playing hide and seek with worms and birds in the Southland and his heart aches for his old home.

DIXIE PATTON.

## GENERAL BROCK

In 1759 three of the greatest men were born, Napoleon, Wellington and our own Brock. Isaac Brock was born in the island of Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands. He came to Canada in 1802, and his valiant services in the war of 1812 gained him the honor of knighthood. He was the man who saved Canada from the American Invaders in the war of 1812 and he deserved all his honors.

When he became commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, he was everywhere seeing to fortifications and making sure that everything was in good condition for defense. In every battle he was in the most dangerous part and he never neglected his duty.

In the battle of Queenston Heights, which took place on October 13, 1813, the Americans gained a footing on the Heights, which were on the Canadian side, and fired on the Canadian men. Brock, when he heard the news, galloped up from Fort George and quickly took in the situation. Calling upon some volunteers he began to ascend the hill to dislodge the Americans, in the face of a scathing fire. Brock fell, with a bullet in his breast, while cheering on his followers. What hero, in the annals of history, in the face of such odds, died as brave a death as Brock did, in defense of his country?

ED. FERRIS.

Harris, Sask., Age 14.

## MY FAVORITE HERO

Holland is such a low country that there are great walls or dikes to keep the water off the land.

One fine day in October, a little boy of about eight summers, whom we shall call Peter, took some cakes to a poor blind man who lived across the dike.

As he was coming home he thought he heard a sound like water running over stones. On examining the dike he found a hole in it, which was then so large that he could put his arm in. He knew that if the hole were not closed then it would soon be too large and that ruin to the country would result. He sat down on the bank and stopped the water by putting his hand into the hole. His arm soon became numb. He called and shouted loudly yet no one came. Hour after hour rolled by, yet there sat the heroic boy, in the cold and darkness.

He thought of his father and mother and of his own little cottage where he

might have been sleeping soundly. Morning came at last and Peter was found at his post of duty by a clergyman. This brave deed of little Peter's will be remembered by the people as long as the dikes of Holland divide the land and sea.

BERTHA CAMPBELL.

Age 15.

## MY HEROINE OF MODERN TIMES

The bravest woman I know is a homesteader's wife.

Her husband came out from town, took up a homestead, built a shack and then went back for her.

'Twas in September (the month of prairie fires) that they drove out to the farm. And a funny looking place it was to call home—a little one-storied frame shack and a small poplar pole stable, thatched with manure.

The next day the husband had to go back to town for another load of stuff and left her and the two small children alone. He was supposed to be back in a day and a half, but when he got to town, something went wrong with one of the horses and he was there three days.

The second day she went outside to see if she could see her husband coming, and, happening to look the opposite direction, she saw a great prairie fire in the distance, rolling and crackling furiously as it sped on before the wind. She was terribly frightened and kept watching it, wondering would she and her children be burned alive. That night she watched for her husband coming until dusk. Then she sat down by the window to watch the fire. It seemed to be coming in leaps and bounds. It was truly a beautiful but appalling sight to see the great flames as the wind caught them, whirling them upwards to the sky. At last, when she was too exhausted to watch any more, taking her children she retired to rest, not knowing at what moment she would be awakened by the shack in flames. Providentially the wind shifted its position and the fire took a different course. There were no neighbors within miles, so she was all alone. The next day, about sunset, she spied a wagon coming away across the prairie and her eye never left it, as it wound in around the sloughs, until she was sure it was her husband. Then she

went into the shack to prepare him a hot supper.

The next spring some people moved on to a homestead about half a mile from the homesteaders, so now they were to have neighbors. Such neighbors! I don't believe there ever were such troublesome people as those. The poor homesteaders were now much worse off than before the people came. The homesteader's wife had enough to contend with without this new trouble. That summer, when the crops were in and the husband was away working, the neighbor's horses would come over and eat and tramp the homesteader's wheat and root up their potatoes. She kept telling them to keep their stock at home, but it was no use. They would set their dogs on them and send them over to the homesteader's wheat. It was certainly very trying on their patience. At last she got so provoked that she took her shot-gun and shot in the direction of the horses, not meaning to shoot them, but just frighten them. This last she certainly did for they turned tail and never came back again.

That fall, when the few acres of crop were harvested, the husband went away to work, leaving her to do the homestead duties and tend to the stock. They had hired some cattle on shares and had bored for a well, but failed to find water, so after the sloughs froze up she had to melt snow for the cattle. That winter was bitter cold and as the shack was none too warm, she had quite a contract to melt snow and keep warm.

Had she been an ordinary woman she never would have stood it, but she had courage enough for anything. However, the worst of the hardships were over and as the years wore on the hardships wore off and she had a little easier time. But it is a great wonder that she ever stood one half of what she did.

GERTRUDE M. FRANKLIN.  
Walpole, Sask., Age 13.

Desire not to live long, but to live well; How long we live, not years but actions tell.

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.—Benjamin Franklin.

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# Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

The following interesting letters were received from the Farmers and Settlers' Association of Western Australia:  
Kellerberren, West Aus.  
March 29.

R. McKenzie, Esq.  
Dear Sir:—

I am sending you a Producers' Review and Eastern Recorder. In these you will see that the political microbe has got hold of our farmers badly. We here, in Kellerberren, are in a very small minority, but we are bowing to the majority's verdict. Re handling of supplies. The above union does business on the co-operative plan with its members, and with non-members also, but at same prices as to members, with no share in the profits. The original intention was to do business only with members and co-operatively, but the struggling stage of our farmers, widely scattered nature of our settlement at that time, and lack of support by the farmers, forced the present state of affairs to be as they now are.

This union has been in existence nine years and is now getting a good hold. The Farmers and Settlers' Association are now in treaty with the Union and the Mercantile Chaff Company, the idea being to form a strong commercial body to deal with the question of jutes, fertilizers, twines, oils, and farmers' supplies generally.

I have just returned from the opening of the Quairading-Nunajin Railway (I guess these names of ours look just as funny to you as yours do to us, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, etc., for instance). This new line is another section of the wheat belt railways. West Australia is at the moment suffering rather from the tightness in the money market, but in this we are not peculiar.

You will see the reprint of your letter in our local paper; this has been very widely read and a copy has also been sent to our executive. Our president requested me to send his greetings to you (from Mr. G. McLennan). J. Deane Hammond, who is one of our most prominent farmers and workers, is also immensely pleased with your letters, and at my efforts to get them widely read by reprinting them.

It is my ambition to see your great country some day; my boys, and I, contemplate a trip round the world and incidentally to visit your own particular belt of it, "Where the wheat comes from."

Yours faithfully,

H. GRIFFITHS, Sec'y.

Kellerberren.

Farmers and Settlers' Association,  
Kellerberren Branch,  
March 21, 1913.

R. McKenzie, Esq.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of February 3, 1913, just received and I hasten to reply before plunging off again into the bush. Your letter has been shown to my executive and will be read out at our next meeting to the farmers. I have taken the liberty of again having it inserted in the local press and the Producers' Review, as all communication from Canada are looked upon with more than ordinary interest. We here look upon your Association as the hall-mark of excellence.

Your first letter is quoted all over the Wheat Belt. I hear remarks said as, "You see what McKenzie said about Patten's Ring," and so on, so you see my reason for getting your letter into type is to again stir up our farmers and get them interested.

Our first annual conference (I see in America it is convention) has just been held, and by an overwhelming majority it has been decided upon that the Association shall take a hand in politics. This branch has been and is opposed to politics, and we fear the results. Still we bow to the majority and will be the first to congratulate the promoters of the political idea, if it works out successfully.

There is a conference being held between the Producer Union and the Farmers and Settlers' Association with the idea of perhaps an amalgamation of getting the Union to purchase supplies for the Association; as yet this is in the negotiatory stage. I will, however, keep you posted with the march of events.

I am delighted at your appreciation of

my letters and information, further, I am desired by my executive to record their appreciation of your cordial and informative letter and the mass of information you have sent us from time to time.

Yours faithfully,  
(Sgd.) H. GRIFFITHS, Sec'y.

### WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH OUR MEMBERS?

On the 27th of May, W. F. McLean, member for South York, moved in the House of Commons "That in the opinion of this House there should be no discrimination as between East and West in the tolls for freight, or any other service within the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway commissioners of Canada." The motion was seconded by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux. To the average mind it was a simple proposition, simply declaring that in the opinion of the members of the House of Commons there should be "no discrimination as between the East and West in the matter of freight rates." It was not a Cabinet question, because it was moved and seconded by private members; it was not a party question because it was moved by a leading member of the Conservative party, and seconded by a prominent member of the late Cabinet; it did not ask the Government to do anything, or not to do anything. Its purpose apparently only being to have the members declare whether in their judgment there should be discrimination between East and West as to freight charges.

The discussion on the motion was brief, as there could be no difference of opinion on the declaration that the House was asked to make. No member of the House, no disinterested man in Canada, would venture to say that there should be any such discrimination. Hon. Frank Oliver, Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, and Dr. Neely, of Humboldt, in short addresses supported the motion. J. D. Taylor, Conservative member for New Westminster, twitted the member for Edmonton, because the Government of which he was member did not pass such a resolution. He did not speak against the resolution, but took advantage of the opportunity to place before Parliament some grievances against rates on American roads that come into British Columbia. F. N. McCrea, one of the Quebec members, took advantage of the circumstance to relate grievances, some lumbering concerns in which he was interested had regarding car supply, but had nothing to say as to the principle involved in the motion. The Minister of Railways, in a few words, stated that he regarded the motion as being a vote of want of confidence, not only in the Government, but in the Railway Commission, giving no reason why he so regarded it.

When the vote was taken, Hansard records that every Conservative member who was on the floor when the vote was taken, voted against the motion, and every Liberal member excepting one, the ex-speaker, voted in favor. The record shows that Messrs. Aikens, Schaffner, Meighen, paired against the motion, and Messrs. Martin, Neely, Knowles, Cash and McCraney paired in favor of the motion.

One would not feel so much surprised that men like Mr. Bennett, member for Calgary, Mr. McKay, member for Prince Albert, and Mr. Aikens, member for Brandon, should vote against the declaration of the principle, because of their association with the Canadian Pacific railway for years. It is a surprise, however, that such members as Mr. Morrison, of Macdonald, Mr. Sharpe, of Lisgar, and Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, who claim to be farmers and claim to represent farmers' views in the House, to declare by their vote in the House that they are in favor of a continuance of discrimination of freight rates that now exist, more especially that it was not a party issue and that the life of the government was not at stake.

Geo. Love, secretary of the Ninga Branch, writes as follows: At a meeting of the executive and directors of our Association held here the circular letter from you of the 8th inst. and also one from the Grain Growers' Grain Co. of same date, were considered. Re flour

—We got a carlot early in April and will not be needing more until fall. Our practice has been to get two cars a year, taking orders, and having it taken right off the car, so there is no expense for storage. We quite approve of this move on the part of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and trust they will be in line to offer favorable prices when we need a car. The button and stationery question was left over until first Association meeting, which we expect will be first week in June.

No picnics expected, as we attend as individuals the Ninette or Killarney functions.

Jas. McLeod Hutchison, secretary of Grand Narrows Branch, writes: Yours of the 8th inst. to hand. We are all busy seeding at present, but will hold a meeting as soon as seeding is over. The Silverwood Branch invited us to join in with them at their picnic and I understand they intend to have a speaker. Re your flour mill arrangement. This is welcome news and I hope and trust every farmer will support it, whether the large mills cut prices or not. Our Branch is too small to handle a carload of flour at present, but I have no doubt we will join in with the neighboring branches. I may mention that each time a carload of Grain Growers' flour has come into Togo some of it has been for our members, and the only reason more of them did not go in for it was that they had not the cash at the time and had to buy from hand to mouth in Togo. All the stores in Togo have recently put their business on a cash basis. This should help our movement as the farmers are likely to buy larger quantities off stores at a time when they have some money in hand.

## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

Farmers complain about the expensiveness of threshing and they have reason for complaining. By the time they pay so many cents a bushel for threshing, so many cents a bushel for hauling their grain to Fort William, then pay elevator charges, commission, etc., the bird is pretty well picked.

Can we help matters? We can if we get at it in a right way. Let the farmers and threshermen unite and work with and for each other. Very few threshermen are making the undertaking pay, on account of the extortionate charges they had to pay for their outfit to begin with, then the wear and tear, breaks, running expenses, cost of hired help, etc., must be considered. Many are not making their outfits pay, some even losing them altogether. Threshermen will tell you they would make more looking after their farm work than going out among their neighbors threshing, but threshing is a thing that must be done, and we who have mills can hardly refuse.

I would say call meetings in every post office district and form a "Threshermen's Union," invite the farmers to attend, and go at things in a business-like manner. We do not wish to make things worse for the farmer or laboring man. We intend using the working man square, but he should use us the same in return. As things have been going the laboring men have been running the thresherman. We can help this if we only unite on the matter. I would say pay the laboring man good wages whether by the day or by the month, but no more than he can really earn—and let us fix the length of working hours in each district, and see that every man does an honest day's work. And when wet or unfavorable weather comes let every man pay twenty-five cents a meal after the first day when he is idle. When they strike for higher wages and get it they should pay for every meal for every day or part of days they are not working. Think of a gang of men sitting around in the way of the women from two to five days or more doing nothing, not even helping to peel the potatoes they eat, making a lot of hard work waiting on them, paying nothing for their keep and then, when work starts, as is often the case, skip off, not even saying "Thank you."

We all have been too easy going. Let us get busy before next threshing season. I should be glad to see letters from others regarding these matters.

THRESHERMAN.



## New Zealand and Suffrage

First hand information on the subject of Woman Suffrage was brought to Winnipeg a few days ago, when the city was visited by Col. the Hon. James Allen, minister of defence, finance and education in the government of New Zealand. Col. Allen spoke of Woman Suffrage at a luncheon given in his honor by the Women's Canadian Club, and said:

"For twenty years women have exercised the parliamentary franchise in my country on the same terms as men, except that they are not eligible as parliamentary candidates. It is not my wish to mix in Canadian affairs in the slightest, but I could not speak on woman's part in the government of New Zealand without reference to this great privilege of franchise exercised by them, and exercised always in a perfectly modest and satisfactory manner."

"I have been asked if women met with discourtesy at the polls. There is greater chivalry in no country in the world than in New Zealand, and it is all the greater because men meet women at the ballot box."

### Value the Privilege

"Neither can it be said that women do not value and exercise their privilege. Last election 321,000 men and 269,000 women voted, 84 per cent. of the former's registration and 82 per cent. of the latter. At the previous election women voted in greater proportion than the men."

"What has been the effect? No evil has come to the women themselves, to their country, their homes, their hus-

bands or their children. I cannot recall any trouble in families although I do not know many where the members hold different political views. Some wives vote as their husbands, but also some husbands as their wives, and even some fathers as their daughters."

"Has it then made women masculine deformities? Decidedly no. It has given them a greater interest and deeper concern into social and political life. They feel they must equip themselves for the solving of social, political and imperial questions. Imperial consolidation has no more ardent supporters than among my countrywomen."

### Study Educational Problems

"The women have gone deeply into educational problems. To them belongs the honor of instituting the free kindergarten system. The Plunkett nursing system, and institutions dealing with the question of infant mortality are other services that the women have taken up. As a result our infant death rate is now the lowest in the world."

"What's the government doing for women? Education from kindergarten to university is open to women as to men."

"Compulsory education is required up to 14 years and a system of state scholarships puts the secondary schools and universities within the reach of all. Two women and two men doctors are in charge of medical inspection."

"Special education for girls in household arts has been introduced, this course in the University leading to a degree of bachelor of science."

## Chamberlain on Free Trade

The following is an extract from a speech by Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain made in 1885. Mr. Chamberlain has since become a Protectionist, but he has never been able to effectively answer his own Free Trade arguments.

"Now I am going to speak about a thing upon which I know something. I have been out of the screw trade now for ten years or more, and I don't know anything about it in its present condition; but I do know what happened while I was a member of the screw firm, and really my experience has a rather important bearing upon this question. We made screws by the aid of an American invention—a most beautiful machine, which was imported from America. The same machine we sent to France, to Germany, to Russia, to Italy, to every country in the world almost, and therefore all these countries were able to make screws by the same process and in the same way as we were. Every one of these countries put a duty on screws from abroad. We, as you know, are perfectly open. Anyone could send screws without paying any duty at all. Now, then, what was the result? This was a case of hardship. Perhaps we ought to have gone whining about the country asking for Protection for this wretched manufacture of ours, which was threatened by foreign competition. Now what was the fact? The fact was this, that at the time of which I am speaking we sent screws into every country of the world, and no country was able to send screws here. Who benefited by it? Well, we did. But the workmen benefited. There were more of them employed than ever had been employed before, and they were employed at better wages."

### Wages of the Workers

I travelled abroad at that time, and I went to French and German and other factories, and I knew all that was going on, and in every case the wages of the working-people who were making the same article were lower—much lower—in some cases one-half of what we were paying, and the time in every case was longer. In France, for instance, they worked twelve hours a day when we were working nine hours. I say in every case; I should say in every case but one. In America the people got higher wages than they did in England, but the cost of living was very much greater, and their position was really not so good as that of our workmen. Well, I asked just now who benefited by this? Clearly the working-classes in England benefited by our Free Trade system. I will tell you something that I don't think I have ever told

in public before, a very curious incident in my commercial experience. At the time of which I am speaking the Americans had a duty of about 100 per cent. upon screws. That was to protect this poor industry, to keep it in the country for the benefit of the working-classes."

### Folly and Stupidity

"Well, in spite of that duty of 100 per cent., we were able to send screws there, and we did send very large quantities. What happened? The American manufacturers came over here and they said, 'We are making 100 per cent. upon our capital. If you continue to send screws to America we shall, of course, be obliged to reduce our prices. That will shut you out, but it will reduce our profits. That won't be good for either of us. Now, let us make a bargain. We'll pay you so much a year to sit still, and not send a screw to America.' Well, they did it, and my firm received a handsome income for years from the American manufacturers, protected as they were by the folly and stupidity of this Protectionist legislation. We received from those manufacturers a very considerable income to sit still with folded arms and send no screws to America. Well, but after a little while these American manufacturers went to congress, and they said, 'See here, here is a native manufacture deserves protection, employs a lot of working-people in danger of being ruined by competition from abroad. You must raise the duties.' And they did raise the duties to about 120 or 150 per cent., and then, of course, our income ceased, and we were shut out."

### Those Who Suffer

"But now I want you to see who are the losers in this thing. Not the American manufacturers, who were able to make 100 per cent. upon their capital and pay us a handsome subsidy, and not the foreign manufacturers who received the handsome subsidy. The only people who suffered were the working-classes of the United States, who had to pay more for every screw they used, and every manufacture in which they were engaged was hampered and trammelled by the additional cost that was put upon their materials. They, and they alone, bore the burden of this tax upon their industry and their labor. Well, gentlemen, if other people choose to cut off their tails, are you going to be so foolish? I tell you that any proposal to tax commerce is a proposal to put rent in the pockets of landlords, and any proposal to tax manufactures is a proposal to put profits in the pockets of particularly favored manufacturers."—(Mr. J. Chamberlain, Birmingham, November 12, 1885).

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A statement made by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, regarding Ontario cows last year, was that dairymen are keeping sixteen cows to do the work of ten. So it is quite possible to cut down work one-third, and rejoice because possessing more efficient cows. To the scrap-heap with the old junk!

A Quebec dairyman after one year of cow testing writes the Dairy Division that he now gets as much milk from his thirty-two selected cows as he used to get from his larger herd of forty-two cows. Ten inefficient were beefed. Dairy farmers have not time to waste working for poor cows, so make sure that each one pays.

### CO-OPERATIVE GROCERY

Winnipeg, June 6.—Winnipeg has now a Co-operative store, thanks to the enterprise of the local Co-operative Society. The store at 350 Cumberland Ave. was opened on Wednesday, with Manager Gamlen in charge. All the preparations for the great event had been completed and everything was in shape for business. A full line of groceries was on hand. The honor of making the first purchase after the opening fell to W. H. Reeve, who placed a large order. The store has received very liberal patronage from the first and the directors express the greatest satisfaction with the prospects. Judging from the business done already, it is anticipated that the staff will have to be augmented at an early date.

At a largely attended meeting of the Co-operative Society some days ago President F. W. Moore reviewed the progress of the movement up to the establishment of the store. Following the chairman addresses were delivered by R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, G. Fleming, T. J. Clarke and W. J. Bartlett. The keynote of the speeches was the great value of co-operation among consumers as a factor in assisting to

solve the acute problems of the high cost of living. Special references were made to the wide spread in prices which ruled between what the farmer received for his produce and the amount the consumer had to pay. It was maintained that the only way to reduce this spread was to establish co-operative stores, thereby cutting out the middleman as far as possible. This would result in the farmer receiving more for his goods and the consumer having less to pay, thus conferring on both sections of the community a great benefit.

Prejudices are like the knots in the glass of our windows. They alter the shape of everything that we choose to look at through them; they make straight things crooked and everything indistinct.

Nothing more impairs authority than a too frequent or indiscreet use of it. If thunder itself was to be continual, it would excite no more terror than the noise of a mill.—Rabaut Saint Etienne.

## Farmers' Practical Books

**THE BOOK OF WHEAT**, by Peter Tracey Dondlinger.—Many grain growers would like to give more careful study to the growing and marketing of wheat. This book deals with the wheat problem all over the world, covering the phases of production, harvesting, yield and cost of production, crop rotation and irrigation, diseases, fertilizers, insects, transportation, storage, marketing, prices, milling, consumption and classification. It is the most complete book on the subject written. Post paid.....\$2.10

**"DRY FARMING"**, by William McDonald.—This is regarded as the best book on the subject available. The following are the titles of the chapters: history of dry farming, some points in practice, the conservation of soil moisture, rainfall and evaporation, the problem of tillage, the Campbell system, dry-farming zones, dry-land crops, the traction engine in dry-farming, dry-land experiments. Post paid.....\$1.30

**"GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION"**—"Gas Engine Troubles and Installation," by J. B. Rathbun, consulting gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical College, is the best book available for the study of gas and gasoline engines. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate, How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and, as a rule, are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. Postpaid \$1.00.

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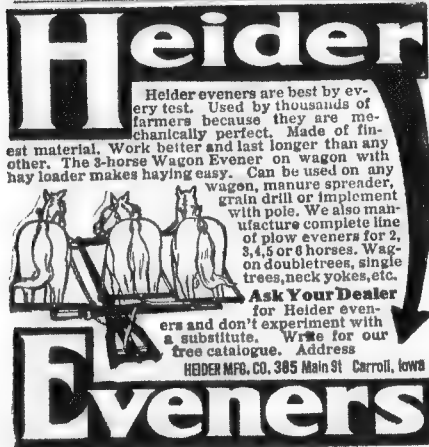
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### Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

Hon. Frank Oliver was inclined to regard the remarks made by Mr. Meighen as a serious reflection upon the members of the House. As for himself, he desired to state that he did not require the protection of the law to keep his skirts clear from the control of the lobbyist. "My hon. friend," he said, "will not protect himself from the opinion of his constituents or the other people of Western Canada by the excuse that he did not attend to his duties in the banking and commerce committee or in this House, because he was otherwise engaged or because he was not able to protect himself against the lobbyist."

The discussion drifted along for some time and when the division was taken it was found that the "cave," as Dr. Michael Clarke had described it, consisted of eight members on the Conservative side with whom two Liberals, W. Buchanan, of Medicine Hat, and Hon. H. R. Emmerson, voted. The eight Conservatives were Bennett (Calgary), W. F. MacLean, McCurdy, Meighen, Nickle, Sexsmith and Stevens. The Western members who voted to concur in the Senate amendments were Bradbury, Burrell, Clarke (Red Deer), McKay, Molloy, Neeley, Oliver, Sharpe (Lisgar), Thompson (Qu'Appelle) and Warnock. The others were either absent or had pairs.

### LAND VALUES TAXATION IN THE ARGENTINE

The elections held on Sunday, March 30, in Buenos Ayres, for the National Senate and Congress, have resulted in an overwhelming majority for the so-called Socialist party, whose electoral platform included, as first and most important plank, the abolition of all taxes upon the necessities of life and upon industry and commerce, and their substitution by a progressive tax on land values. The Socialist vote almost equalled the combined vote of the other two parties, being 48,000, as against 30,000 and 22,000 of the Union Civica (Conservatives), and the Radicals respectively.

The case for the relief of industry and the taxation of the communal value of land has been stated persistently, clearly and consistently by the Socialist orators on hundreds of platforms and in their election literature, and their victory has been complete.

The leaders of the Socialist party are intellectuals who have freed themselves from the old Socialist antipathy towards capital as the eternal and inevitable antagonist of labor. They are clear that their first duty is to relieve both capital and labor from the trammels of land monopoly, and they are confident that the problem of the relations between capital and labor will then be solved by a progressive and frictionless development of collectivism.

#### Progressive Finance Minister

Simultaneously with the overwhelming victory of the democratic program of the Socialist party at the polls, the president of the republic, Dr. Roque Saenz Pena, has nominated as finance minister Dr. Norberto Pinero, who, as finance minister in 1906 introduced and carried into law a drastic bill for the separate valuation and assessment of land values in the federal capital and the national territories. The valuation was actually carried out; but a reactionary government following suspended the application of the assessment.

It has been the consistent policy of the present Argentine president since his election in 1910 to break up the land monopoly which has so retarded the development of the Argentine. His first attempts, through successive budgets brought forward by his finance ministers, Dr. Rosa and Senor Perez, failed through the resistance of a congress largely representing the landed interests. Dr. Saenz Pena finally secured, by persuasive means which remain a mystery, the passage of the new Electoral Reform Bill, which made the ballot secret and compulsory on all electors. The first application of the new law, in the elections of last year, was a sweeping victory at the polls for the Radical party, who represented the aspirations of the people for popular government. The victory of the democratic program of the Socialist party at the election on March 30 still further strengthens the hands of the president. It is, therefore, quite probable that the taxation reform, destined to relieve industry and break up land monopoly, will now have a fair chance of being carried into execution. The Socialist leaders have already expressed publicly their satisfaction at the nomination of Dr. Norberto Pinero and recall with approval his land valuation and assessment measure of 1906.

#### No Easy Task

Unfortunately, the recent election was only for three deputies and one senator in the federal capital, and the election of last year was only for one-half of the members of both chambers. A large number of senators and deputies, therefore, still represent the old regime of electoral fraud and oppression. It is likely, however, that the unmistakable demand of the people, as evidenced by the election of March 30, will have a salutary effect upon all senators and deputies, and make less difficult the truly patriotic and far-seeing policy inaugurated by Dr. Saenz Pena. He has no easy task before him, not only in the matter of land and taxation reform, but also in the financial situation of the nation, which is bad.

The most important part of every business is to know what ought to be done.—Columella.

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### PEACE WITH THE WORLD

New York, May 20.—Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, spoke on "Progress toward Peace" at a dinner given last week in New York in honor of the foreign members of the international conference that is arranging the celebration of one hundred years of peace among English-speaking peoples. He declared that the new peace plan offered by President Wilson to all nations is the latest and longest step toward peace. "It contemplates time for investigation and deliberation," he said, "and this makes the possibility of war remote."

"We have three great forces at work throughout the world," Mr. Bryan said, "forces that work constantly and irresistibly, and every one of these forces makes for peace. I bring them before you—a growing intelligence, and increasing understanding of the doctrine of brotherhood, and a growing power of the people to control their destinies through the control of their government."

"Two weeks ago yesterday, at President Wilson's direction, I summoned the representatives of thirty-six nations represented at Washington that I might for him simultaneously present through them to their governments a proposition in which the President expresses not only his willingness but his desire to enter into agreement with every other nation, great or small, that so far as our nation and that contracting nation is concerned, there will be no war, no declaration, no commencement of hostilities until the question in dispute has been investigated by an international tribunal and its report made known. Now, I believe that this proposition is a long step in the direction of peace. It does not mean to take the place of arbitration treaties—make all you can, submit to arbitration every question which you can agree to submit, but when you are through you will find, at least we have found thus far, that there are certain questions that are excepted. And they are so important that they themselves become the cause of war. It is the purpose of this plan to close the gap and to leave no question to become a cause of war."

"It is the belief of the President that when the treaties have been made between this nation and all other nations severally by which there will be investigations before hostilities begin, war will become practically impossible."

"The time that will be allowed gives a chance for the separation of questions of fact from questions of honor, and it gives a chance also for the operation of public opinion, which is increasingly for peace."

### COST OF BALKAN WAR

The cost of the war to the allies in the Balkans is estimated to be \$300,000,000. This is nearly four times the combined annual budgets of the victorious countries. This relates only to the actual cash outlay and does not include the loss of earnings of those engaged in the war or disruption to business. There is no chance that the allies will be able to get anything like this sum out of the Turks. It is estimated that about 100,000 of the soldiers of the allies have died since the outbreak of the war, and as the total number of troops they were able to put in the field was estimated to be not in excess of 850,000, it will be seen that the proportion was about one in eight.

It may be that the Balkans simply had to fight this war in order to escape from unbearable conditions. If so, they were conditions which are not to be encountered in North America or in Europe west of the borders of Russia. Now that the rule of the Turk seems to have been broken, it will be interesting to see how much the situation will improve. Almost the very worst way in the world to bring about reform is to have a war over it. Where there is no such thing as the vote or self-government, it may be that the will of some musty old monarch may be imposed upon a nation. The fact is, however, that it could not be imposed on an enlightened or progressive nation, so that the presence of such a condition of affairs is good evidence of backwardness on the part of the people. In a considerable proportion of wars the people are made to believe that they are doing something noble in playing soldier and shooting and being shot by the enemy, while all that they are doing is simply brainlessly pulling chestnuts out of the fire for someone else. It is very doubtful if the average citizen in the Balkans will be much better off because of this war than he has been, and it is doubtful if the Turk will be worse off because he was beaten. All in all, a war is a very stupid way of trying to settle anything, and I doubt if very often any good is accomplished which could not have been better accomplished some other way.—Toronto Saturday Night.



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 7, 1913)

**Wheat.**—Wheat closed firm with the July 1½ cents higher than last week. Trade was of good volume this week and market nervous and greatly unsettled, fluctuations being sharp and frequent. The situation at the outset was a trifle weaker, evidently in sympathy with Liverpool cables, which came in lower and the weaker American markets. From then on our July Option has advanced daily, making the contract grade, 1, 2 and 3 Northern, relatively worth more money. Chicago July declined about 1½ cents for the week, evidently owing to the better weather and crop reports, which were quite general over the winter wheat belt. The prospect of further rains in the West and favorable news from the Spring West Country all proving "Bear" influence. Weather conditions in general throughout the Canadian Northwest are very favorable, but there was a feeling becoming general that moisture was needed over the greatest part of the Northwest, which should come very soon. The weather up to the last week or ten days has been very cool, turning warmer since then and about the only precipitation has been of the showery weather. The area under wheat in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is reported 10,531,000 acres, an increase over 1912 of about 4 per cent. Condition of the growing crops splendid and with continued warm weather and usual rain in June yield will be enormous. The cash demand has not improved much as we said earlier. The 1, 2 and 3 Northern has advanced with the July, but the lower straight grades remain practically unchanged. Toughs have advanced about 1 cent and rejected about ½ cent.

**Oats.**—The July option closed today at 35½ cents, being ½ cent lower than last Saturday. Trading was quiet in this grain all week, with the exception of one day, when a fairly large volume was dealt in. Barley.—No. 3 C.W. shows about 1 cent loss for the week. Both No. 3 and 4 in very poor demand. Flax.—Flax is still declining; no doubt the large quantity of this grain passing through is too much for our market. No. 1 N.W. is today selling for \$1.14½, or about 2 cents loss for the week.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.
June 3.....	96	90½
June 4.....	96	90½
June 5.....	96	90½
June 6.....	97	91½
June 7.....	97½	91½
June 8.....	99	91½
June 9.....	99	91½
<b>Oats—</b>		
June 3.....	Holiday	
June 4.....	35½	36½
June 5.....	36	36½
June 6.....	36½	37
June 7.....	35½	36½
June 8.....	36	36½
June 9.....	36	36½
<b>Flax—</b>		
June 3.....	Holiday	
June 4.....	115½	118½
June 5.....	115½	118½
June 6.....	115½	118½
June 7.....	115½	118½
June 8.....	115	119

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, June 7)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car .....	\$0.92
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 13 cars .....	91½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars .....	91
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 15 cars .....	90½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., choice, to ar. ....	91
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars .....	90
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car, sample .....	89
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive .....	90
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, frosted .....	92
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice .....	91½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars .....	88½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars .....	88
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars .....	89
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars .....	88
No. 3 wheat, 1 car .....	87½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car .....	87
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt .....	86
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frosted .....	84
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	85½
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	86½
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	84
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	83
No. 2 durum wheat, 3 cars .....	90
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car .....	92
Screenings, 1 car .....	6.00
No. 4 white oats, 1 car .....	35½
No. 3 white oats, 6 cars .....	37
No. 3 oats, 2 cars .....	34½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car .....	37½

Sample oats, 1 car .....	37½
No grade oats, 1 car .....	33
Sample oats, 4,000 bu., to arrive .....	39½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car .....	36½
No. 2 rye, part car .....	37
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars .....	49
Sample barley, 1 car .....	50
No. 4 barley, 1 car .....	58
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars .....	54
No grade barley, 1 car .....	50
No grade barley, 1 car .....	48
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car .....	53
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars .....	50
Sample barley, 2 cars .....	55
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car .....	50
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car .....	56
No. 4 barley, 2 cars .....	54½
No. 2 flax, part car .....	1.27½
No. 2 flax, 1 car .....	1.27
No. 1 flax, 500 bu., to arrive .....	1.28½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, damaged .....	1.28
No. 1 flax, 775 bu., to arrive .....	1.28½

Note.—Owing to lack of space, many of the cash sales at intermediate prices have been omitted.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, June 7, 1913.

	Spot	Close	Prev.
Manitoba No. 1 .....	\$1.12½		
Manitoba No. 2 .....	1.09½		
Manitoba No. 3 .....	1.07½		
Duluth No. 1 .....	1.09½		
Duluth No. 2 Hard Winter .....	1.10		
Australian .....	1.16½		
Rosale (New) .....	1.09½		
<b>Futures Easy</b>			
July, Manitoba's .....	1.08½		
October, Manitoba's .....	1.06½		
December, Manitoba's .....	1.06½		
<b>Antwerp</b>			
June-July—La Plate .....	1.08½	1.08½	
June-July—Kansas .....	1.07½	1.07	
June-July—Canadian No. 2 Nor. ..	1.08½	1.08½	
<b>Flax Markets</b>			
Antwerp—June-July—Plate .....	1.32½	1.32½	
London—June-July—Plate .....	1.38	1.37½	
London—June-July—Calcutta .....	1.41½	1.42½	
Hull—Spot .....	Unqtd.	1.35½	
Hull—Plate—June-July .....	1.37½	1.38	

—Winnipeg Free Press.  
Liverpool, June 7.—Market opened under moderate realizing and further declined during the trading with the undertone easy. Pressure was the result of the liberal arrivals of cargoes off coast and on passage, aggregating 22, and expectations of heavy shipments as shown by

Bradstreets, and yesterday's buyers realized. Expectations are for liberal world's shipments and an increase in local stocks. It is believed here that the American damage claims have been overdone; still there is no particular pressure to sell distant shipments, and holders of these are waiting. Market closed dull and easy.

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Wheat—	1913	1912
1 Hard .....	7,719.50	1,285.10
1 Nor. ....	375,231.30	153,935.50
2 Nor. ....	1,936,929.00	576,443.20
3 Nor. ....	1,359,421.20	873,441.20
No. 4 .....	404,332.00	1,201,240.10
Others .....	2,972,710.00	908,904.10
This week .....	7,056,343.40	
Last week .....	7,132,014.40	
Decrease .....	76,271.00	

Oats—	1913	1912
1 C.W. ....	26,044.20	52,258.10
3 C.W. ....	2,807,874.11	1,183,591.06
3 C.W. ....	371,010.30	63,459.27
Ex. 1 Fd. ....	306,158.03	119,565.06
Others .....	1,446,420.17	185,123.25
This week .....	4,957,506.13	
Last week .....	5,569,186.05	
Decrease .....	611,679.26	

Barley—	1913	1912
3 C.W. ....	486,690.36	1 NWC .. 2,830,216.41
4 C.W. ....	311,888.05	2 C.W. ... 1,219,931.27
Rej. ....	140,027.16	3 C.W. ... 154,965.12
Fd. ....	46,642.17	Others .. 23,761.06
Others .....	211,589.19	
This week .....	1,196,887.45	
Last week .....	1,447,607.05	
Decrease .....	250,719.58	
Last year's total .....	553,555	

Flax—	1913	1912
1 NWC .....	2,830,216.41	
2 C.W. ....	1,219,931.27	
3 C.W. ....	154,965.12	
Others .....	23,761.06	
This week .....	4,228,874.30	
Last week .....	4,057,021.16	
Increase .....	171,852.14	
Last year's total .....	529,907	

Shipments	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913 (rail) .....	105,331	36,072	922	
(lake) .....	1,511,063	1,124,660	356,119	369,593
1912 .....	2,564,855	981,691	102,501	136,584

### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

(Week Ending June 6, 1913)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William and			
Pt. Arthur Ter. ....	7,056,343	4,957,506	1,196,887
Midland, Tiffin. ....	1,094,634	550,189	614,230
Montreal, etc. ....	1,301,327	1,889,512	594,340
Totals .....	10,749,241	9,454,184	2,850,206
Buffalo .....	588,464		
Duluth .....	1,275,000	292,000	68,000
Total this week .....	12,662,705	9,746,184	2,918,206
Total last week .....	13,634,554	10,251,116	2,900,120
Total last year .....	13,599,530	5,667,223	862,431

**GRAIN IN INTERIOR ELEVATORS**  
Amount of grain "in store" in country elevators (interior) West of Winnipeg, the figures being furnished by the three railway companies. Dated Winnipeg, May 28.

	Bus.
Total grain in store C.P.R. ....	8,997,000 on May 24
Total grain in store C.N.R. ....	2,145,000 on May 26
Total grain in store G.T.P. ....	221,406 on May 14

Grand total .....

The C.P.R. figures show 5,477,000 bushels wheat and 3,520,000 bushels of other grain, which

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, June 7, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat .....	\$0.96½	\$0.91½
2 Nor. wheat .....	94	89½
3 Nor. wheat .....	89½	87½
No grade .....		83-86½
3 White oats .....	32	37½
Barley .....	42½-46½	46-58
Flax, No. 1 .....	1.14	1.28½
<b>Futures—</b>		
July wheat .....	97½	89½
October wheat .....	91½ (Sept.)	91
<b>Beef Cattle, top .....</b>	88.00	88.80
<b>Hogs, top .....</b>	9.00	8.70
<b>Sheep, yearlings .....</b>	7.00	6.50

would be in the following proportions, based on grain already inspected: 1,760,000 bushels oats, 704,000 bushels barley and 1,056,000 bushels flax.

The C.N.R. figures, 2,145,000 bushels total grain would be in the following proportion, based on grain already inspected: wheat 1,480,050, oats 321,750 bushels, barley 128,700 bushels and flax 44,500 bushels.

The G.T.P. actual figures were 145,300 bushels wheat, 63,905 bushels oats, 6,340 bushels barley and 5,863 bushels flax.

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

Last week's receipts amounted to 497 cattle, 142 calves, 5,078 hogs and 30 sheep, as compared with 589 cattle, 81 calves, 4,371 hogs and 230 sheep for the previous week. For the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,985 cattle, 3,692 hogs and 745 sheep.

**Cattle**  
The supply of cattle was pretty light last week, falling under the half thousand. Very few of these were real choice stuff, but a few bunches of choice steers, weighing from 1,150 to 1,300 lbs., reached the 8 cent mark. Medium and half fat kinds sold somewhat lower than previous values, the market being slow. All grades of cow stuff were lower, only the very best heads getting as high as \$6.75, while the bulk of the good ones sold around \$6.25 to \$6.50. Bulls also declined, few selling above 5 cents. Few veal calves were on the market, the best bringing from \$7.50 to \$8.00, with medium and heavy calves \$6.00 to \$7.00. Some of the cattle now arriving show grass and this class of half fat stuff should be left longer in the country.

**Hogs**  
Last week was a record one for quantity, the supply exceeding 5,000. On a single day, Wednesday, the run was over 3,000, which is the high water mark for one day. The 9 cent level was maintained, the local packers being the only buyers and giving 9 cents for all the choice ones, with the ordinary cut on rough sows and stags and light stuff. As Eastern markets are strong, the chances are good for a steady 9 cent market another week.

**Sheep and Lambs**  
Very few of these on hand last week and quotations unchanged from last report.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

**Butter**  
The weak tone in the market is still evident and some jobbers have cut off a cent or two from last week's prices. Our figures, however, hold good in general, 25 cents for fancy dairy, 21 to 22 cents for No. 1 dairy and 18 cents for good round lots. The supply is still improving and while not abundant it is considered very fair considering the handicap of a belated season and scarcity of good grass.

**Eggs**  
The little bit of warm weather was enough to cause a noticeable shrinkage in the egg receipts and candling has to be resorted to again before values can be determined. Jobbers are paying 18 cents a dozen on straight receipts or 20 cents after candling.

**Potatoes**  
The drawing near to the season of the new potatoes and the fact that large quantities of last season's crop remain for sale in the country have depressed values a trifle below the low figure which has ruled since last fall. Local dealers can get all they want from 30 to 32 cents per bushel.

**Milk and Cream**  
The summer schedule for milk and cream is now in force, 30 cents for sweet cream, 25 cents for butter-making and \$1.50 for sweet milk per hundred lbs. It is expected that these prices will rule throughout June and July. They are the lowest level to which values drop. The supply is increasing and in spite of the backward summer exceeds last season's. This is due to the greater number engaged in dairying and not to better luck or increasing output among the same number.

**Dressed Meats**  
Best quality of dressed meat stands about level with last week's quotations. Where the right kind can be obtained local butchers give 12½ to 13 cents for beef, mutton 13½ cents, pork 13 and veal 13½ cents a lb.

**Hay**  
Hay prices are unchanged. The supply continues light and the market firm. No. 1 grades are worth, Timothy, \$20.00, Red Top \$16-\$17 and Upland \$15-\$16.

**LIVERPOOL LIVESTOCK**  
Liverpool, June 7.—John Rogers and Company state that trade for cattle at Birkenhead has ruled steady all week, and prices were as last quoted, viz., 15 to 15½ cents per lb. for Irish steers.

### Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from June 3 to June 9 inclusive

Date	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	SCW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	SCW	Rej.
June 3	HOLI	DAY																		
4	04½	92½	88½	83	74½	71	58	34½	31½	34	33	30½	46½	42½	42½	42½	114	111	102	...
5	05½	93	89	84	74½	71	57½	34½	31½	33½	32½	30½	46½	42½	42½	42½	113½	110½	101½	...
6	06½	94½	90½	84½	74½	71	58½	34½	31½	34½	32½	30½	47	46½	42½	42½	114	111	102	...
7	06½	94	89½	84	74½	71	58	34½	32	34	33	30½	46½	46	42½	42½	114	111	102	...
9	07½	95	90	84½	74½	71	59	34½	32½	...	...	30	46½	45½	42½	42½	113½	110½	101½	...

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

### CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JUNE 9

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor. ....	97½	93½	100½	Extra choice steers ....	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy .....	25c	25c	24c
No. 2 Nor. ....	95	91½	103½	Choice butcher steers and	7.25-7.75	7.25-7.75	6.75-7.25	No. 1 dairy .....	21c-22c	21c-22c	22c
No. 3 Nor. ....	90	88	99½	heifers .....	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	6.50-6.75	Good round lots .....	18c	18c	19c-20c
No. 4 Nor. ....	84½	82½	88½	Fair to Good Butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5 Nor. ....	74½	74	74½	steers and heifers .....	6.25-6.75	6.25-6.75	6.00-6.25	Strictly new laid .....	18c-20c	18c	20c-21c
No. 6 Nor. ....	71	70½	64	Best fat cows .....	6.25-6.75	6.25-6.75	5.60-6.00	Potatoes (per bushel) ...	30c-32c	30c 35c	70c-75c
Feed .....	59	58	58½	Medium cows .....	6.25-6.75	6.25-6.75	4.75-5.25	Milk and Cream			
Cash Oats				Common cows .....	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	3.25-4.25	Sweet cream (per lb. but-			
No. 2 C.W. ....	34½	34½	45	Best bulls .....	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	3.25-4.00	Cream for butter-making			
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.75	3.25-4.00	purposes (per lb. but-			
No. 3 Nor. ....	46½	47½	..	Choice veal calves .....	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.00	terfat) .....	25c	26c	22c
Cash Flax				Heavy calves .....	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	5.00-6.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.50	\$1.80	\$1.50
No. 1 N.W. ....	113½	114½	196	Best milkers and spring-	\$65-\$80	\$65-\$80	\$47-\$65	Hay (per ton)			
Wheat Futures				ers (each) .....	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$25-\$38	No. 1 Red Top .....	\$16-\$17	\$16-\$17	\$10
July .....	99	95½	106½	Com'n milkers and spring				No. 1 Upland .....	\$15-\$16	\$15-\$16	89
October .....	91½	90½	98	ers (each) .....				No. 1 Timothy .....	\$20	\$20	\$21
Oat Futures				Hogs							
July .....	36½	35½	45½	Choice hogs .....	\$9.00	\$9.00	\$9.00				
October .....	36½	36½	..	Heavy sows .....	\$7.00	\$7.00	6.00-7.00				
Flax Futures				Stags .....	\$5.00	\$5.00	4.00-5.00				
				Sheep and Lambs							
July .....	115	115½	212	Choice lambs .....	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	\$7.00				
October .....	119	118½	..	Best killing sheep .....	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	5.00-5.50				



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FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STALLIONS, rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Two roan yearling Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire sows to farrow in June. Orders taken for spring pigs. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 15-tf

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SITTINGS OF 15 EGGS FROM PRIZE-winning R. O. R. I. Reds, \$2.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 13-13

EGGS FOR SALE—PURE BRED RHODE Island Reds. Two dollars per fifteen. Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 18-6

WHITE ROCKS—EXCEL LAYING STRAIN Eggs for sale, \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per hundred. A. Fredlund, Dubuc, Sask. 19-6

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.50 per fifteen. Edward Helem, Medora, Man. 16-16

S.C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—FOR THIS month only—One dollar per setting. Write Stewart Brown, Red Jacket, Sask. 23-3

## SEED GRAIN

GOOD CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—Six Dollars per hundred, bags free. John Lamont, Red Deer, Alta. 20-6

# The Hudson Bay Railway

Continued from Page 7

of being the ocean terminus of the road has at last been given its quietus by the official announcement from the government that Port Nelson has been selected. While this will mean a greater outlay to render the harbor safe and suitable than would have been necessary at Fort Churchill, yet the hundred miles of railroad saved by choosing the southern terminal will still make the cost much lighter than the other route would amount to. In less than three weeks a party of engineers will be sent to Port Nelson to commence the work of harbor development. For the first time in Canada, if not in the world, "wireless" will form part of the regular equipment in completing a public work. The government engineers are now erecting a wireless station at Le Pas, and its twin sister will shortly be built at Port Nelson. Reports concerning the progress of the work in the harbor can thus be transmitted instantly to Le Pas and from there by wire to Winnipeg, or, if need be, direct to Ottawa, while the orders and instructions from the minister at Ottawa or from the chief engineer at Winnipeg can be sent safely, secretly and "as quick as wink."

## Will the Railway Pay?

And when the Hudson Bay line is built and Port Nelson is rendered safe for navigation, what then? Will the railway pay? Will there be any ocean shipping from the British Isles or from Eastern Canada to this port? Is this Northern route feasible and safe? Even so, is the Hudson Strait open long enough in the year to make this route commercially sound? These questions will doubtless be bones of contention until actual experience shows which side is right. It is unthinkable that, after building the railway to the sea-

board the government or the people of Canada would leave it without steamship connections, even if they have to build and operate their own vessels.

## An Ocean Port Far Inland

Here are some of the advantages which will accrue to the people of Western Canada if the expectations of those interested in the Hudson Bay line are realized. It will give the Western farmers an ocean port for the shipment of their grain\* and cattle which will be nearer to Liverpool than Montreal, Quebec or even Halifax. It will eliminate that long and expensive rail haul from Western Canada to the Atlantic ports. There would be nothing to hinder Welsh coal being laid down in western cities for \$8 a ton if practically the whole journey were made by ocean. Nova Scotia coal and steel products are in the same position. For many years to come the West will require thousands of tons of rails every season, and if they could be laid down so far inland as Port Nelson the cost of haulage might be cut in two.

## Natural Resources of Region

But even if all these expected benefits in the way of ocean shipping fail to materialize, there are many who claim that the road to the Bay will more than pay for itself within a reasonable period. The country through which it runs is well worth opening up and developing, they maintain. Rocky land, muskegs, scrub country and so forth they do not deny, but they contend that this is only half of the story. There is, apart from all this, a considerable section of good clay land, the productive powers of which are attested by photographs showing what splendid gardens and what prize vegetables are to be found there. Mixed farming is said

\*The Dominion Government will build a large elevator here.

to be what the country is best adapted for. The railroad camps with their large numbers of horses are already providing a good outlet for the oats and barley and cattle raised in the districts tributary to Le Pas.

What minerals may be found along the right of way cannot be predicted, but already claims have been staked all along the route through the rocky belt, and deposits of gold, silver, nickel and other ores are said to have been found by the swarm of prospectors who are overrunning the whole territory. Guessing gives way to certainty when we come to the wealth of fish, game and fur. The railway will bring the fresh salmon and cod of the sea almost to the doors of Winnipeg, and allow the population of Saskatoon, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and all such cities and towns within a day's distance by rail to sit down to delicious fish which 24 hours before were sporting in the cool depths of the great inland sea. Not only so, but all the way up to the Bay the watercourses are teeming with trout and whitefish. Chief Engineer Armstrong recalls the pleasant memory of feasting with a large party on the toothsome flesh of a 56-pound trout caught in one of the lakes or rivers which line the route to the Port. With proper precautions against recklessly exhausting the supply, the natural fish preserves now accessible for the first time, should remain for all time an asset of great value for Manitoba. The Nelson River abounds with sturgeon, giant fish which often weigh more than a man. Nor does fishing exhaust the sporting or the food value of the new country. The lakes of that region are alive with wild ducks, and larger game is there waiting to smell powder for the first time. Moose and caribou are plentiful. As for furs, marten, mink and muskrat are the commonest.

## Possibilities From White Coal

Should the shipping possibilities of the new road be realized, everything will be found at hand to make of the country opened up a great industrial belt. Not less than one-third of the total waterpower of Canada is estimated to be possessed by the tributary region. The Nelson River has a drop in its course of four hundred miles from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay of 710 feet, several powerful and picturesque falls going to make up this startling "grade." The hydro-electric energy which could be generated from these falls can scarcely be imagined, and if only a fraction of the latent power is used it will mean nothing short of a new era for Manitoba, not to say the whole West. In that day, if it ever dawns, Old Manitoba may be only an old-fashioned "adjunct" to the New Manitoba.

## JUST AS IN CANADA

The following, from the Producers Review of West Australia, might just as well be said of the situation on our prairie farms.

"There is an old adage that 'The farmer's eye fattens the farmer's stock.' This is peculiarly applicable to the present situation. Like the great Chinese Empire, the farmer has had many professed friends, eager to help him and themselves. China, with enormous territory and vast untouched resources, found that all her so-called friends were slicing off something here and something there for their own special benefit. So with the farmer. Each party has told him they were studying and guarding his interests. But when they returned to city halls and legislatures they not only forgot the farmer, but kept on adding to his growing burdens. For a time the producers remained indifferent to politics, sick and disgusted with the whole business. They had listened to the political parties with their glowing promises and then noted their subsequent actions. His professed friends were willing to do everything for the farmer, but get off his back. Now the limit has been reached, the farmers have been unitedly aroused and have determined to become the architects and builders of their own political and economic conditions."

Labor unrest is a healthy sign of the times; if the workman sat down and accepted unsatisfactory conditions that would be an unhealthy sign.—Sir William Lever.



# FLOUR

## In Carload Lots

**Why pay 50 to 75 cents a sack more for your Flour than you need to pay?** If you and a few of your neighbors can club together and order a carload of flour and mill stuff (30,000 lbs. or more) from us we will agree to deliver it at your station, not at the "wholesale price," but at practically the bare cost of manufacturing.

## In Less Carload Lots

**If you cannot get enough orders at one time to make up a carload,** write for our prices on small shipments. There are many parts in the West where we can deliver less carload shipments at prices which will save the consumer considerable money.

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We can satisfy you on quality and price. We ask you, therefore, all things being equal, to **PATRONIZE YOUR OWN COMPANY.** Remember, it is only by retaining control of your grain till it is made into flour that you can realize its full value. This is what **YOUR COMPANY** is trying to do for you. All we ask is your patronage and support.

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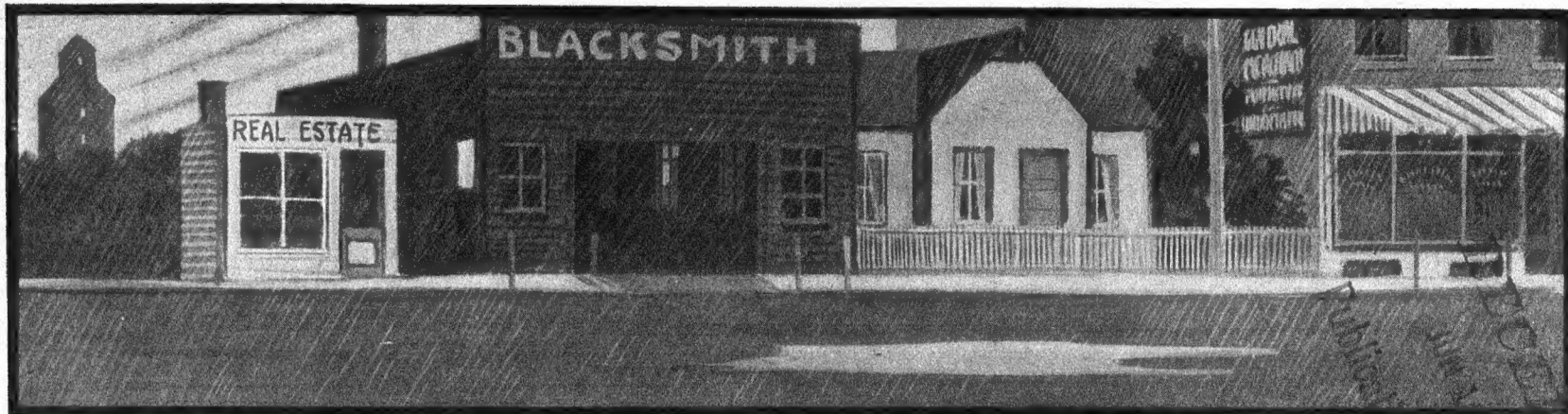
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